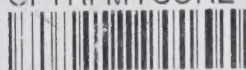


LAW OF  
FOOD ADULTERATION

M. A. MALIK  
1956

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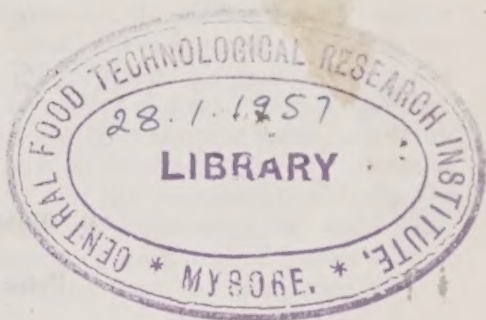




# LAW OF FOOD ADULTERATION

CONTAINING

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 37 of 1954.  
Rules and Notifications issued by the Central Government  
and Delhi Government up to 30th September, 1956.  
Proposed Draft amendments in the Rules etc., etc.



BY

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Town Hall Delhi.*

1956

**J.M. JAINA & BROTHERS**

GOVERNMENT BOOKSELLERS

Mori Gate, DELHI-6.



LAW OF  
FOOD ADULTERATION

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The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act of 1954  
Held and Enacted by the Central Government  
and the Government of India in the year 1954  
and the Government of India in the year 1954

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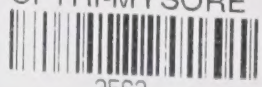
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Law of food adul.

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## PREFACE

The purpose of this small book is to collect and publish in a book form the "Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (37 of 1954)", and its rules published on 24th September 1955 as amended by the Central Government, upto 30th September, 1956. The amendments, amongst others, define standards of purity of milk and its products, ghee, fruit products, edible oils, cereals vegetable oil, vanaspati, vinegar etc. To manufacturers and dealers of these food articles, possession of a copy of these amendments is absolutely essential to their own working and in view of the heavy penalties provided under the Act. Copies of the Government gazette containing these amendments were in fact out of stock within a few days of the date of their publication. To fill up this gap and to make available to manufacturers distributors or sellers of food, food inspectors, the public health authorities and local bodies in a simpler form, this book has been compiled as up to date law on law of food adultration. As milk and its products form an essential food for the population of India the book will be useful to the large public for knowledge of upto date standards of purity. Method of simple testing of milk and of butter testing has also been added for mass utility and will be found so as appendix.

The author is indebted to the following publications for certain extracts and informative passages :—

"Manual of Nutrition" published by the Ministry of Agriculture, England, "Nutritive value of Indian foods", Report on the Marketting of Milk—1950", Report on Marketting of Ghee and Milk products in India, 1948" and "Studies in Ghee, 1955" published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

1500, Gali Qasim Jan,

Delhi—6.

M. A. MALIK.

28th October, 1956.





# THE PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT 1954

No. 37 of 1954

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On page 5 of the book under Rule 1 please read 1st December 1956 in place of 1st October 1956. This means that Parts VI and VII of the Rules will come into effect from 1st December 1956. (Vide S.R.O. No. 2213 Gazette dated 28th September 1956).

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## ABBREVIATION

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# INTRODUCTION

## FOOD

Food is the necessity of life. Food is any solid or liquid which when swallowed can provide the human body with material enabling it to function in one or more of the following ways :—

- (i) Production of heat or other manifestation of energy.
- (ii) Growth, repair or reproduction.
- (iii) Regulation (a) of the production of energy or (b) of the process of growth, repair and reproduction. The foods in this group are sometimes known as the protective foods because they help to maintain health:

### Division of Food

2. Foods are divided into milk and milk products, cereals, pulses, nuts and oil seeds, vegetables, fruits, flesh foods, spices etc etc. They contain proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and mineral salts. Proteins, fats and carbohydrates are sometimes referred to as energy-yielding food factors since they are burnt or oxidized in the body to provide the energy for life. )

## FOOD AND ITS NUTRIENTS

### Proteins

3. Proteins provide material for growth and repair of body tissues. )

They also provide energy and sometimes can be converted into fat. )

They play an important part in ensuring the quality of a diet. They may be stated to be one of the most important of the food factors, they supply building material for the body and make good the loss of tissue which is incurred during the complicated physiological processes which maintain life.

Animal foods such as meat, fish and eggs are rich in protein ; milk can also be considered as rich in protein if due account is taken of the water that is present in it. Among the vegetable foods, the pulses and nuts are richest in protein. The common cereals such as rice, wheat, contain fair proportion of protein, rice being one of the poorest and wheat the richest in this respect.

### Fat

4. Like protein, fat is necessary ingredient of a diet. Fat is of value to the body in a number of ways and a diet low in animal fat is often deficient in certain important vitamins particularly Vitamin 'A'. Vitamin 'A' is present only in foods derived from animal origin ; it is not present as such in the vegetable kingdom.

Animal fats such as butter, ghee or whole milk contain vitamin A but when they are adulterated with Vegetable oil or with "Vanaspati" or with water, the Vitamin A contents of such samples will get further diminished.



Fat is a concentrated source of energy as fuel, it supplies per unit weight more than double the energy furnished by either protein or carbohydrate

“Vanaspati” now getting popular in India as a cooking medium is often a mixture of vegetable oils hydrogenated to an extent calculated to a semi-solid consistency at room temperature. It does not normally contain Vitamins but now under the Food Standards (page 69 of this book) the manufacturers of Vanaspati Ghee are required to mix certain minimum amount of synthetic Vitamin ‘A’ in it.

### Carbohydrates

5. Carbohydrates are a class of substances which include glucose, cane sugar, milk sugar, starch etc. They may be considered as the body's chief source of energy. Grain foods and root vegetables are largely composed of starch : cane sugar and glucose are 100% carbohydrates. The carbohydrates are a necessary constituent of a diet. In working out diet schedule the requirements of protein, fat and minerals should first be attended to; subsequently carbohydrate-rich foods can be included in sufficient quantities to fulfil energy requirements.

### Vitamins and Mineral Salts

6. Vitamins and mineral salts do not supply energy, but they play an important part in the physiological functions of the body. Human beings, like other animals, require a sufficiency of these if they are to live and thrive.

Mineral substances provide material for growth and repair and for regulation of body processes.

Vitamins and other accessory substances regulate the body processes.

### WATER AND OXYGEN

7. Water and the oxygen provided by the air are necessary for animal life. The need of the body for water is second in importance only to its need for air. Water transports food to the body cells and carries away the waste products. At least one seer of water or other fluid should be drunk every day and much more in summer.

Substances which can regulate bodily function but are simply drugs are excluded by the definition from classifications as foods. Salt, which helps to repair the body and regulate its functions, is a food.

### BALANCED DIET

8. The Nutrition Advisory Committee has drawn up the following composition of a balanced diet adequate for the maintenance of good health :—

	Oz		Oz
Cereals	14	Milk	10
Pulses	3	Sugar and jaggery	2
Green leafy vegetables	4	Ghee, Oils etc.	2
Root Vegetables	3	Meat, fish etc.	3
Other vegetables	3	Egg	No. 1
Fruits	3		

Of all the foods milk and its products are the most important from the point of nutritive value, and needs special attention of all. This will therefore be considered first.

## MILK

9. Scientists say "Milk is the most perfect of all foods". This they have come to the conclusion by judging all the foods we take from all spheres its composition and its food values to a human body. Really composition of its elements are mixed in such a way that if a human being takes he can digest it easily which does good to his body.

There are three main divisions of milk ;—

- (1) Fat
- (2) Water
- (3) Non fatty solids (substances)

Fat and non-fatty solids mixed with water give a human body strength as well as good formation of bones.

Fat produces more energy and vigour and contains certain Vitamins such as A, D & E and also several Glycerides

Non-fatty solids form good bones and contains salts—Phosphates of Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium and Iron etc as well as Vitamins B and C and Enzymes.

Experiments have shown that milk is best of all supplements to cereal diets i.e vegetarians and the improvement in the health and development of Indian children which results from the regular intake of 8 to 12 oz. milk daily, has been repeatedly demonstrated.

Para 51 of Chapter XXV of the Second Five Year Plan says "Nutrition is the most single factor in the maintenance of health. With improvement in the production of cereals in the first plan, there will be greater stress now on increasing the production of protective foods such as milk, eggs, fish, meat, fruits and green vegetables. As it will not be possible to provide nutrition at optimum level to every body, priority in improving nutrition should be given to vulnerable groups of population : namely, expected and nursing mothers, infants, toddlers, pre-school children and children of school-going age. It is well known that any damage to proper growth and development, which may occur in these age groups owing to under-nutrition or mal-nutrition, cannot be entirely made good even by providing adequate nutrition at a later age". In the distribution of the available milk supply given in para 8, high priority be given to this group, because they require more proteins and minerals which can be obtained by taking more milk.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee is not satisfied with this low figure of 10 oz. per day and recommends that when conditions improve figure will have to be increased and brought in line with the commonly accepted standard of 20 oz per adult per day. During pregnancy and lactation, a woman needs more protein and minerals. The extra protein can be obtained by substitution of a part of cereal portion of the diet by more milk, fish, meat and eggs, particularly milk and in the case of vegetarians by a further additional proteins of milk. This would ensure the necessary additional supply of minerals.

Consumption of milk (including products) in India and in some other countries is shown below :—

India	...	5.45	ounce
U.S.A	...	35.6	„
Denmark	...	40.3	„
Great Britain	...	40.7	„
Australlia	...	44.4	„
Canada	...	56 8	„

In India Saurashtra heads the list with 18.78 ounces and Assam is at the bottom with 1.23 ounces.

In view of what is stated above, the milk is not the “most perfect of all foods” nor is it the of best of all supplements to cereal diets’ if it is adultrated, because then animal fat and non-fatty solids and vitamins so essential for a good health, are diminished or may in some cases be eliminated at all.

### What is adultrated Milk ✓

10. (a) Milk which is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the public.
- (b) Milk containing any other substance which affects injuriously its nature, substance or quality ;
- (c) Milk from which any of its constituents has been wholly or in part abstracted so as to affect injuriously its nature, substance or quality.
- (d) Milk prepared, or kept under insanitary conditions whereby it has become contaminated or injurious to health.
- (e) Milk obtained from a diseased animal.
- (f) Milk containing poisonous or other ingredient which renders is injurious to health ;
- (g) Milk containing any prohibited preservative, or permitted preservative in excess of the prescribed limits.
- (h) Milk whose quality or purity falls below the prescribed standard.

### Milk Standards

11. Milk is made up of fat, proteins, sugar, salts etc. in definite percentage. The purity or otherwise of milk can be adjudged by considering its components of which the easiest is fat.

The Act provides two standards of milk fat—one for Cow and other for buffalo. These standards may be seen at page 60 of the book. In Delhi the standard of milk fat in cow milk is 3.5 per cent. and in the case of buffalo milk or cow and buffalo mixed milk it is 6 per cent. This is causing some amount of confusion in the proper enforcement of Food Adulteration Act. The milk men at the time of giving samples for legal purposes, declare adulterated buffalo milk as cow milk and thus avoid



prosecutions. This is deliberately done as the cow milk standard has a lower limit for fat contents. The milkmen in such cases take away as much as 3.5 per cent of milk fat or more from the buffalo milk and declare the milk as cow milk. Such practice is a clear violation of the provisions of the new Act and defeats the very object of Government enactment."

There are any number of cases where buffalo milk is passed on as cows milk but when the inspecting staff is powerless to act, and in fact, directly or indirectly, tolerates and profits by the lacuna in law, honest dairy-men are also compelled by competition to follow the line of least resistance and thus the Act fails totally to protect the public.

In some foreign countries one standard has been fixed. The same or a little higher standard is suggested to be fixed in India and then there will be no loophole or competition. Those requiring more fat may consume butter, ghee, meat etc. to supplement the necessary animal fat required in the nutritive diet.

Till this is approved and made a law, it is suggested that at one shop only one quality of milk be sold and the notice board must exhibit in bold letters the quality of milk sold. There are, for example in Delhi, 4 qualities of milk namely :—

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| i. Buffalo milk or                |                        |
| cow and buffalo mixed             | Not below.....6.0% fat |
| ii. Cow milk                      | Not below.....3.5% fat |
| iii. Toned milk.                  | Not below.....3.0% fat |
| iv. Skimmed milk with practically | ..... No fat           |

This can easily be enforced by inserting a condition in the licence of sale. The purchaser will then purchase the milk at a price which is reasonable for the quality of milk he purchases.

### Extent of Adulteration of Bazar Milk

12. On account of widespread and almost universal use of milk, its comparatively high cost as a food product and the ease with which it can be adulterated, a number of mal-practices have entered in the milk trade in almost all the countries of the world. In most of the countries they have been effectively checked through mutual efforts of the trade and the consumers alike.

Quite apart from extracting the fat itself, it is common practice to add water and dilute the milk. The water added may often be dirty and contaminated. The Health Officer of Delhi mentioned in his annual report as early as 1934 that "while fording the river (Jomna) the milkmen were adding its water to the milk". In another city, milk given to children, was found to contain more germs than sewer water.

13. According to the latest Government Report on the Marketing of Milk, the following statement shows the extent of adulteration of bazar milk. The average percentage of water in the milk whose samples had been

analysed by the Government Analyst comes to 40%. The maximum percentage was found as much as 10 chhatanks in one seer :—

Area of place	No of Samples Examined	No found adulterated	Extent of adulteration with water					Above 50%
			Below 10%	Be-tween 10—20 %	Be-tween 20—30 %	Be-tween 30—40 %	Be-tween 40—50 %	
Punjab	414	63	31	14	5	13	...	...
Calcutta	99	78	7	34	16	15	4	2
Cochin State	22	16	...	4	5	4	...	3
Hyderabad State	291	188	29		55		79	25
Madras City	105	41	The samples contained water varying from 5 to 63 per cent.					

14. In India the co-operative organisations, the dairy farms and other endeavours have failed to achieve their aim as they cannot compete with unchecked adulteration. The buyer of milk views both the honest and the dishonest dealer with equal suspicion and takes the cheapest on the assumption that the less he pays for water the better.

According to the above mentioned Report, "If matters are allowed to drift as hitherto, there is little hope for better results in the future. Such a state of affairs has done an immense harm to the dairy industry. It has permitted the inefficient and dishonest milkmen to carry on with impurity their business of cheating the public and of supplying them with dirty milk which has probably been the cause of many deaths and diseases particularly amongst children. On the other hand, it has discouraged to the very extreme, the efforts of the honest dairymen, particularly of private firms and co-operative organisations, in putting wholesome and pure milk and dairy products in the market. In short, the position to day is that neither the trade, the public health authorities nor the consumers are satisfied with the existing conditions of milk supply."

The demand of milk in big cities outruns the supply many times over and the poor who need it most cannot even aspire to buy milk diluted, adulterated or otherwise. It is common-sense to consider whether any legislation can efficiently counter-act malpractices unless the supply position is improved enormously. The public must be encouraged to have its own cow or buffalo in so far as is possible. Sanitation must however be strictly enforced. The Cantonment Acts provide a good basis. Wherever free State land is available behind big bastis, the State can build suitable cattle byres for individual animal on a co-operative basis and the State should provide every assistance in looking after the animals and should make available to them, fodder and veterinary aid etc. In order to bring more milk from places which are so far untapped the Co-operative Societies should be given priority in the matter of granting of road permits for motor vehicles. They should also be given preference in the matter of supply of milk and its products to public institutions especially hospitals, railways etc., because the Co-operative societies can easily be controlled by Local Government through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.



### Adulteration in Ghee

15. It is reasonable to assume that where milk position is so bad, the position of ghee its product must be infinitely worse. This is in fact so, and quite recently the Government had to confess in Lok Sabha that the Agmark Ghee left sufficient sediment.

As per Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture Report, 83 samples of ghee collected in 1953 from 34 towns in India sold in loose form. They were analysed and 39 samples were found adulterated with 'Vanaspati', 17 samples with Vegetable oils mainly Coconut oil groundnut oil etc., 19 samples were of doubtful purity and only 8 samples were doubtful purity and only 8 samples were found pure out of which one contained heavy amount of chhachh making it unfit for human consumption.

The ever increasing production of cheap hydrogenated vegetable oils] (e.g. vanaspati) has placed a convenient articles in the hands of unscrupulous persons for adulterating ghee. Vanaspati is prepared chiefly from groundnut, cotton-seed, coconut and til oils, is considerably cheaper than pure ghee and it can be prepared to resemble ghee in texture, grain and other physical characteristics. In many parts of country, along with Vanaspati one or more of these oils in liquid form are also mixed with pure ghee to get certain desired result. For instance, refined groundnut oil is used to soften the texture of ghee adulterated with high melting point hydrogenated fats, and refined coconut oil is added to restore to the stuff, adulterated with vegetable products, or tallow, or groundnut oil etc., the chemical constant of pure ghee. Animal fat or suet is also used in adulterating ghee.

What has been said about ghee applies even more to so called pure butter. Packed in small cartons and eaten almost immediately adulteration in butter is spread so extensively that pure butter is almost a dream.

### ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

16. Although the Food Adulteration Acts and other regulations have been imposed in the Provinces and acceding States for many years, they have generally been honoured more in their breach than in observance. Despite the fact that the public authorities are fully empowered to control the quality of milk and ghee put in the market, the result achieved during the last half century leaves much to be desired. The enforcement of the Food Adulteration Act by municipalities and corporations is half-hearted and far from thorough. Even though the executive authority is vested usually in the District or Municipal health officers, the result is that at present milk and ghee so essential for the health of the people are perhaps the two most adulterated food stuffs and owing to the superficial nature of official control on quality, it is difficult to obtain them in pure form."

The enforcement of Food Adulteration Acts is, in the main, by Local Self Governments. True enough the Centre or its States as such sometimes does come into the picture in the case of big Government contracts e.g. supplies to defence services. But if recent cases of big adulteration in big contracts are an indication, both the centre and more so the lower authorities have more or less failed completely to enforce the Act to even the smallest extent appreciable by the public. The lower one



goes down the scale of authority, the worse is adulteration. In fact it is indulged somewhat gaily and openly. The spread of deficiency diseases, the malnutrition of Indian children and in particular the devastating spread of tuberculosis all indicate the helplessness of the law. The new All India Act 1954 makes the position worse. All the executive powers under the law are vested in the municipalities. The changing panorama of members in these institutions compels most of their employees—high or low—to sing the tunes of the current professional politicians. The Act is there but the all important member is nearer. So long as the employees can link themselves upto some member or another, they are more or less immune from any unpleasantness due to non-enforcement of the Act. The member and the employee, as often as not, are on mutual helpful footing and mum is the word to whatever happens. The dictum of Solan "It is the essence of democracy not to obey the master but the law" remains a dictum.

## CONCLUSION

17. While minor suggestions for improvement have been made during the course of this book, the proper implementation of the Act requires broader outlook. Despite denial by State authorities there is undoubtedly a misplaced complaisance in the highest quarters. It being assumed that having enacted a law the State has done its duty of policy making. For the rest public lethargy is to blame. Loopholes in the law when detected must immediately be rectified if necessary by Ordinances.

The State Governments should appoint only competent men as food inspectors. They need not be too many but even a small number can do very useful work if they take various parts of the city one by one and work intensively in them first. They should be under one officer who is not to look after other duties. He should be made responsible for taking samples in his presence and to watch that prosecutions are followed to a success.

Education of the masses is undoubtedly a laudable object but it is a long long process and unlikely to succeed for 2 reasons :—

- (i) The public individual and especially a business man hesitates definitely to lend himself to a court proceedings particularly when hearing is postponed from day to day and he has to remain in court from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m
- (ii) It is mostly the man who knows the law too well that seeks loopholes and evasions. It is not the ignorant vendors who are both timid and fearful.

It is idle to wait for corruption to cease. It has ceased nowhere in the world. The State has to tackle the problem in the immediate for there can be no greater crime than a complaisant attitude towards offences that are heinous in as much as they lead to the emasculation of a nation. Prevention and cure of diseases, the extension of medical benefits, the playgrounds for children form a far later chapter in public welfare.

The author has written what he has in the hope that the State and the public may wake up actively to the danger against nefarious adulteration and good may ensue from it to the Indian public.

# LAW OF FOOD ADULTERATION

## CHAPTER I AUTHORITY FOR MAKING THE LAW

(Sections 1, 23, 24, 25 : Rule 1)

### SECTION 1.

**Short title, extent and commencement**—(1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 37 of 1954

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

### NOTES

**Clause (3)** The Central Government vide Ministry of Health Notification No. S.R.O. 1077 dated 14th May, 1955 appointed 1st day of June, 1955 as the date on which this Act shall come into force.

**Object.** Laws exist in a number of States in India for the prevention of adulteration of food-stuff, but they lack uniformity having been passed at different times without mutual consultation between States. The need for Central legislation for the whole country in this matter has been

felt since 1937 when a committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health recommended this step. "Adulteration of food-stuffs and other goods" is now included in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India. It has, therefore, become possible for the Central Government to enact all India legislation on this subject. The bill will replace local food adulteration laws where they exist and also apply to those States where there are no local laws on the subject. Among others, it provides for—

(1) a Central Food Laboratory to which food samples can be referred for final opinion in disputed cases (clause 4),

(2) a Central Committee for Food Standards consisting of representatives of Central and State Governments to advise on matters arising from the administration of Act (clause 3) and

(3) the vesting in the Central Government of the rule-making power regarding standards of quality for articles of food and certain other matters (clause 22). "(Vide statement of Objects and Reasons, published in the Gazette of India, Part II-Section 2, No. 20, dated the 15th November, 1952)."

## SECTION 23

**Powers of the Central Government to make rules—**(1) The Central Government, may after consultation with the Committee and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules—

(a) specifying the articles of food or classes of food for the import of which a licence is required and prescribing the form and conditions of such licence, the authority empowered to issue the same and the fees payable therefore ;

(b) defining the standards of quality for, and fixing the limits of variability permissible in respect of, any article of food ;

(c) laying down special provisions for imposing rigorous control over the production, distribution and sale of any article or class of articles of food which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf including registration of the premises where they are manufactured, maintenance of the premises in a sanitary condition and maintenance of the healthy state of human beings associated with the production, distribution and sale of such article or class of articles;

(d) restricting the packing and labelling of any article of food and the design of any such package or label with a view to preventing the public or the purchaser being deceived or misled as to the character, quality of the articles ;

(e) defining the qualifications, powers and duties of food inspectors and public analysts ;

(f) prohibiting the sale or defining the conditions of sale of any substance which may be injurious to health when used as food or restricting in any manner its use as an ingredient in the manufacture



of any article of food or regulating by the issue of licences the manufacture or sale of any article of food ;

(g) defining the conditions of sale or conditions for licence of sale of any article of food in the interest of public health ;

(h) specifying the manner in which containers for samples of food purchased for analysis shall be sealed up or fastened up ;

(i) specifying a list of permissible preservatives, other than common salt and sugar, which alone shall be used in preserved fruits, vegetables or their products or any other article of food as well as the maximum amounts of each preservative ;

(j) specifying the colouring matter and the maximum quantities thereof which may be used in article of food ;

(k) providing for the exemption from this or Act of any requirements contained therein and subject to such conditions if any, as may be specified, of any article or class of articles of food ,

(l) prohibiting or regulating the manufacture, transport or sale of any article known to be used as an adulterant of food ;

(m) prohibiting or regulating—

(i) the addition of any water, or other diluent or adulterant to any article of food ;

(ii) the abstraction of any ingredient from any article of food ;

(iii) the sale of any article of food to which such addition or from which such abstraction has been made or which has been otherwise artificially treated ;

(iv) the mixing of two or more articles of food which are similar in nature or appearance ;

(n) providing for the destruction of such articles of food as are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder.

(2) All rules made by the Central Government under this Act shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

## SECTION 24

**Power of the State Government to make rules.**—(1) The State Government may, after consultation with the Committee and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act in matters not falling within the purview of section 23.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—



(a) define the powers and duties of the Food (Health) Authority and local authority and jurisdiction of food inspectors and public analysis :

(b) prescribe the forms of licences for the manufacture for sale, for the storage, for the sale and for the distribution of articles of food or any specified article of food or class of articles of food, the form of application for such licences, the conditions subject to which such licenses, the conditions subject to which such licences may be issued, the authority empowered to issue the same and the fees payable therefor ;

(c) direct a fee to be paid for analysing any article of food or for any matter for which a fee may be prescribed under this Act :

(d) direct that the whole or any part of the fines imposed under this Act shall be paid to a local authority on realisation ;

(e) provide for the delegation of the powers and functions conferred by this Act on the State Government or the Food (Health) Authority to subordinate authorities or to local authorities

(3) All rules made by the State Governments under this Act shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be laid before the respective State Legislatures.

## SECTION 25

**Repeal and Saving.**—(1) If, immediately before the commencement of this Act, there, is in force in any State to which this Act extends any law corresponding to this Act, that corresponding law shall upon such commencement stand repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of any corresponding law and rules, regulations and bye-laws relating to the prevention of adulteration of food, made under such corresponding law and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, except where and so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered, amended or repealed by rules made under this Act

## NOTE

For example the Punjab Pure Food Act No. VIII of 1913 is repealed from 1st June 1955 and Rules 1930 framed under the above Act from the date they are altered, amended or repealed by rules under this Act.

Because rules for licence of manufacture sale etc. have not so far been made by the Delhi State, the Bye-laws made under Section 188 of the Punjab Municipal Act are still in force.

**RULE 1**

(Rules published in Gazette of India Part II, Section 3,  
dated 24-9-1955).

**RULE 1**

**Short Title, extent and commencement**—(1) These Rules may be called the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

2. They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. The rules other than those contained in Part III Appendix 'B' item A 12 Margarine, Part VI and Part VII shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette, the rules contained in Part III Appendix 'B' item 12 Margarine shall come into force on 1st June, 1956 and the rules contained in Part VI and Part VII shall come into force on 1st October, 1956.

(Notification S.R.O. No. 1202 Gazette of India Part II Section 3,  
dated 26-5-1956)

**NOTES**

**Clause (3).** This is not the original clause. It is a substituted one by S. R. O. No. 1202 Gazette dated 26-5-1956

**Dates of enforcement of Rules :**

Appendix B item 12 <i>re</i> Margarine	... From 1st June, 1956
Part VI <i>re</i> colouring Matter and Part VII <i>re</i> Packing and labelling of Food	} ... From 1st October, 1956
Part X <i>re</i> Preservatives	... From 28th July, 1956
Other Rules	... From 24th Sept. 1955.

## CHAPTER II

### DEFINITIONS

(Section 2 : Rule 2)

### SECTION 2

**Definitions**—In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,—

(i) “**adulterated**”—an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated—

(a) if the article sold by a vendor is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser and is to his prejudice, or is not of the nature, substance or quality which it purports or is represented to be :

(b) if the article contains any other substance which affects, or if the article is so processed as to affect, injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof ;

(c) if any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article so as to affect injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof ;

(d) if any constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted so as to affect injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof ;

(e) if the article had been prepared, packed or kept under insanitary conditions whereby it has become contaminated or injurious to health ;

(f) if the article consists wholly or in part of any filthy putrid, disgusting, rotten, decomposed or diseased animal or vegetable substance or is insect-infested or is otherwise unfit for human consumption ;

(g) if the article is obtained from a diseased animal ;

(h) if the article contains any poisonous or other ingredient which renders it injurious to health ;

(i) if the container of the article is composed, whether wholly or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which renders its contents injurious to health ;

(j) if any colouring matter other than that prescribed in respect thereof and in amounts not within the prescribed limits of variability is present in the article ;

(k) if the article contains any prohibited preservative or permitted preservative in excess of the prescribed limits ;



(I) if the quality or purity of the article falls below the prescribed standard or its constituents are present in quantities which are in excess of the prescribed limits of variability ;

(ii) "**Central Food Laboratory**" means any laboratory or institute established or specified under section 4 ;

(iii) "**Committee**" means the Central Committee for Food Standards constituted under section 3 ;

(iv) "**Director of the Central Food Laboratory**" means the person appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette as the Director of the Central Food Laboratory and includes any person appointed by the Central Government in like manner to perform all or any of the functions of the Director under this Act ;

(v) "**food**" means any article used as food or drink for human consumption other than drugs and water and includes—

(a) any article which ordinarily enters into, or is used in the composition or preparation of human food, and

(b) any flavouring matter or condiments ;

(vi) "**Food (Health) Authority**" means the Director of Medical and Health administration in a State by whatever name he is called ;

(vii) "**local area**" means any area, whether urban or rural, declared by the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette, to be a local area for the purposes of this Act ;

(viii) "**local authority**" means in the case of—

(1) a local area which is —

(a) a municipality, the municipal board or municipal corporation ;

(b) a cantonment, the cantonment authority ;

(c) a notified area, the notified area committee ;

(2) any other local area, such authority as may be prescribed by the State Government under this Act ;

(ix) "**misbranded**"—an article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded—

(a) if it is an imitation of, or is a substitute for, or resembles in a manner likely to deceive, another article of food under the name of which it is sold, and is not plainly and conspicuously labelled so as to indicate its true character ;

(b) if it is falsely stated to be the product of any place or country ;

(c) if it is sold by a name which belongs to another article of food ;

- (d) if it is so coloured, flavoured or coated, powdered or polished that the fact that the article is damaged is concealed or if the article is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is ;
- (e) if false claims are made for it upon the label or otherwise ;
- (f) if, when sold in packages which have been sealed are prepared by or at the instance of the manufacturer or producer and which bear his name and address, the contents of each package are not conspicuously and correctly stated on the outside thereof within the limits of variability prescribed under this Act ;
- (g) if the package containing it, or the label on the package bears any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which is false or misleading in any material particular ; or if the package is otherwise deceptive with respect to its contents ;
- (h) if the package containing it or the label on the package bears the name of a fictitious individual or company as the manufacturer or producer of the article ;
- (i) if it purports to be, or is represented as being, for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information as may be prescribed concerning its vitamin, mineral, or other dietary properties in order sufficiently to inform its purchaser as to its value for such uses ;
- (j) if it contains any artificial flavouring, artificial colouring or chemical preservative, without a declaratory label stating that fact or in contravention of the requirements of this Act or rules made thereunder ;
- (k) if it is not labelled in accordance with the requirements of this Act or rules made thereunder ;

(x) "**package**" means a box, bottle, casket, tin, barrel, case, receptacle, sack, bag, wrapper or other thing in which an article of food is placed or packed ;

(xi) "**premises**" include any shop, stall, or place where any article of food is sold or manufactured or stored for sale ;

(xii) "**prescribed**" means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(xiii) "**sale**" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the sale of any article of food, whether for cash or on credit or by way of exchange and whether by wholesale or retail, for human consumption or use, or for analysis, and includes an agreement for sale, an offer for sale, the exposing for sale or having in possession for sale of any such article, and includes also an attempt to sell any such article

(xiv) "**sample**" means a sample of any article of food taken under the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder ;

(xv) the words “unwholesome” and “noxious” when used in relation to an article of food mean respectively that the article is harmful to health or repugnant to human use.

### NOTES

**Section 2 (i and ii)** Under sections 5 and 6 import into India and manufacture, sale etc. of not only “adulterated food” but also of “misbranded food” is prohibited. Clause (i) and (ix) defining these terms are very exhaustive and should be thoroughly understood by all concerned.

**Section 2 (iv)** Vide S.R.O. 1235 Gazette dated 11.6.1955 the Central Government has appointed the Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta ex-officio to perform the functions of the Director of the Central Food Laboratory.

### RULE 2

**Definitions :** In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires —

- (a) “Act means” the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954).
- (b) “Director” means the Director of the Laboratory.
- (c) “Laboratory” means the Central Food Laboratory.
- (d) “Form” means a Form set forth in Appendix ‘A’ to these rules.



CHAPTER III  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS  
AND STANDARDS OF FOOD

(Section 3 : Rule 6)

SECTION 3

**The Central Committee for Food Standards.**—(1) The Central Government shall, as soon as may be, after the commencement of this Act constitute a Committee called the Central Committee for Food Standards *to advise the Central Government and the State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of this Act* and to carry out the other functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) the Director-General, Health Services, *ex-officio*, who shall be the Chairman ;
- (b) the Director of the Central Food Laboratory, *ex-officio* ;
- (c) two experts nominated by the Central Government ;
- (d) one representative each of the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Railways and Defence nominated by the Central Government ;
- (e) one representative each nominated by the Government of each Part A State and Part B State ;
- (f) two representatives nominated by the Central Government to represent the Part C States ;
- (g) two representatives of industry and commerce nominated by the Central Government ;
- (h) one representative of the medical profession nominated by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(3) The members of the Committee referred to in clauses (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of sub-section (2) shall, unless their seats become vacant earlier by resignation, death or otherwise, be entitled to hold office for three years and shall be eligible for renomination.

(4) The functions of the Committee may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy therein.

(5) The Committee may appoint such and so many sub-committees as it deems fit and may appoint to them persons who are not members of the Committee to exercise such powers and perform such duties as may, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Committee may impose, be delegated to them by the Committee.

(6) The Committee may, subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, make bye-laws for the purpose of regulating its own procedure and the transaction of its business.

### **Rule 5**

#### **Definitions and Standards of quality**

Standards of quality of the various articles of food specified in Appendix B to these rules are as defined in that appendix.

#### *NOTE*

For upto date list of names of members of the Central Committee for Food Standards see Appendix C.

## CHAPTER IV

### CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY

(Section 4 : Rules—3, 4 : Forms—I, II)

#### SECTION 4

**Central Food Laboratory.**—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette,—

- (a) establish a Central Food Laboratory ; or
- (b) specify any Laboratory or institute as a Central Food Laboratory ;

to carry out the functions entrusted to the Central Food Laboratory by this Act or any rules made under this Act.

(2) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Committee, make rules prescribing—

- (a) the functions of the Central Food Laboratory ;
- (b) the procedure for the submission to the said Laboratory of samples of articles of food for analysis or tests, the forms of the Laboratory's reports thereon and the fees payable in respect of such reports ;
- (c) such other matters as may be necessary or expedient to enable the said Laboratory to carry out its functions.

#### Rule 3

In addition to the functions entrusted to the Laboratory by the Act, the Laboratory shall carry out the following functions, namely :—

- (a) analysis of samples of food sent by any officer or authority authorized by the Central Government for the purpose and submission of the certificate of analysis to the authorities concerned ;
- (b) investigations for the purpose of fixation of standards of any article of food ;
- (c) investigations in collaboration with the laboratories of Public Analysis in the various States for the purpose of standardizing methods of analysis.

#### Rule 4

**Analysis of food samples.**—(1) Samples of food for analysis whether under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act or under clause (a) of rule 3 shall be sent either through a messenger or by registered post in a sealed packet, enclosed, together with a memorandum in *Form I* in the outer cover addressed to the Director.



(2) The container as well as the outer covering of the packet shall be marked with a distinguishing number.

(3) A copy of the memorandum and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the container and the cover shall be sent separately by registered post to the Director.

(4) On receipt of the packet, it shall be opened either by the Director or by an officer authorized in writing in that behalf by the Director, who shall record the condition of the seal on the container.

(5) After test or analysis, the certificate thereof shall be supplied forthwith to the sender in *Form II*.

(6) The fees payable in respect of such certificates shall be according to the rates specified by the Central Government.

(7) Certificates issued under these rules by the Laboratory shall be signed by the Director.

### NOTES

1. The samples to the Central Laboratory may be sent either

- (a) by the Magistrate on the request of the accused or the complainant in the prosecution case, or
- (b) by an officer or authority authorised by the Central Government.
- (c) by a Customs Officer (Section 6. 2)

2. Section 4 (a) – *Vide* S.R.O. No. 1234 Gazette dated 11th June, 1955 the Central Government has established the Central Food Laboratory in the premises of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Chitranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12.

## FORM I

(Memorandum to the Director, Central Food Laboratory)

From

.....  
 .....

To

The Director,  
 Central Food Laboratory.

.....  
 .....

No.

dated the

19

## MEMORANDUM

I send herewith, under the provisions of Section 13 (2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, sample(s) of a food purporting to be.....for test or analysis and request that a report on the result of the test or analysis may be supplied to this Court.

1. Distinguishing No. on the container and outer covering.....
2. Particulars of offence alleged.....
3. Matter on which opinion required.....A fee of Rs.....  
 has been deposited in Court.

Magistrate.

---

If opinion is required on any other matter, suitable paragraph(s) may be added.

FORM II

*Certificate of test or anylysis by the Central Food Laboratory*

Certified that the sample(s), bearing number.....  
 purporting to be a sample/samples of.....  
 received on.....with Memorandum No.....  
 dated.....from.....has/have been tested/analysed  
 and that the result /results of such test(s) analysis is/are stated below ,

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

2 The condition of the seals on the container and the outer covering  
 on receipt was as follows :

.....  
 .....

Director,  
 Central Food Laboratory.....

Place :

Date :



**CHAPTER V**  
**PROHIBITION OF IMPORT OF IMPORT OF FOOD**  
(Sections 5, 6)  
**SECTION 5**

**Prohibition of import of certain articles of food.**—No person shall import into India—

- (i) any adulterated food ;
- (ii) any misbranded food ;
- (iii) any article or food for the import of which a licence is prescribed, except in accordance with the conditions of the licence ; and
- (iv) any article of food in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule made thereunder.

**Section 6**

**Application of law relating to sea customs and powers of Customs Officers.**—(1) The law for the time being in force relating to sea customs and to goods, the import of which is prohibited by section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) shall, subject to the provisions of section 16 of this Act, apply in respect of articles of food, the import of which is prohibited under section 5 of this Act, and officers of Customs and officers empowered under that Act to perform the duties imposed thereby on a Customs Collector and other officers of Customs shall have for the time being in respect of such goods as aforesaid.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) the Customs Collector, or any officer of the Government authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, may detain any imported package which he suspects to contain any article of food the import of which is prohibited under section 5 of this Act and shall forthwith report such detention to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory and if required by him, forward the package or send samples of any suspected article of food found therein to the said Laboratory.

**NOTE**

By this section the staff of the customs is authorised to detain any imported package which it suspects to contain any article of food mentioned in section 5 and send sample to the Central Laboratory.

## CHAPTER VI

### MANUFACTURERS, SELLERS, DISTRIBUTORS

(Section 7 : Rules—23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56)

#### SECTION 7

**Prohibition of manufacture, sale, etc. of certain articles of food—**No person shall himself or by any person on his behalf manufacture for sale, or store, sell or distribute—

(i) any adulterated food ;

(ii) any misbranded food ;

(iii) any article of food for the sale of which a licence is prescribed except in accordance with the conditions of the licence ;

(iv) any article of food the sale of which is for the time being prohibited by the Food (Health) Authority with a view to preventing the outbreak or spread of infectious diseases ; or

(v) any article of food in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule made thereunder.

#### NOTES

1. Non-compliance of this section is an offence under section 16. 1. a

2. Besides selling adulterated or misbranded articles of food, the selling of article of food in contravention of prescribed conditions of license for sale is also prohibited under clause iii above.

#### A—Colouring Matters

##### Rule 23

**Unauthorised Addition of colouring matter prohibited.**—The addition of a colouring matter to any article of food except as specifically permitted by these rules, is prohibited.

##### Rule 24

**Extraneous addition of colouring matter to be mentioned on the label.** Where an extraneous colouring matter has been added to any article of food there shall be written on the label attached to any package of food so coloured a statement in capital letters as below :

##### Rule 25

**Use of caramel permitted.**—Notwithstanding provisions of rule 24 caramel may be used without label declaration.

**Rule 26**

**Natural Colouring matters which may be used.**—The following natural colouring matters may be used in or upon any article of foods :

- (c) Chlorophyll,
- (d) Lactoflavin,
- (e) Caramel, or
- (f) Annatto.

**Rule 27**

**Addition of inorganic matters and pigments prohibited.**—Inorganic colouring matters and pigments shall not be added to any article of food.

**Rule 28**

**Coal Tar dyes which may be used.**—No coal tar dyes except the following shall be used in foods :

- (a) Indigotine (F.D.C. Blue No. 2.)
- (b) Orange I (F.D.C. Orange No. 1),
- (c) Amaranth (F.D.C. Regd. No. 2)
- (d) Erythrosine (F.D.C. Red No. 3).
- (e) Tartrazine (F.D.C. Yellow No. 5)

**Rule 29**

**Use of permitted synthetic organic colours or coal tar dyes prohibited.**—Use of permitted synthetic organic colours or coal tar dyes in or upon any food other than those enumerated below is prohibited :

- (a) Ice-cream including mixed ice-cream,
- (b) Dairy products except milk, dahi, butter, ghee, chhana, condensed milk, cream and baby foods,
- (c) Smoked fish,
- (d) Egg preparations.
- (e) Sweets including pastry and confectionery.
- (f) Fruit products as per specifications under Fruit Products Order,
- (g) non-alcoholic beverages except tea, coco and coffee.

**Rule 30**

**Maximum limit of permissible colours.**—The maximum limit of permissible colour which may be added to any food shall be one grain per pound of food :

**Rule 31**

**Colours to be pure.**—The colours specified in rule 28 when used in the preparation of any article of food shall be pure and free from any harmful impurities.



## B—Packing and Labelling of Food

### Rule 32

**Content of label.**—Unless exempted by the Act or any of the rules thereunder, every label shall include :

- (a) the name, or description of food contained in the package
- (b) the name and business address of the manufacturer or importer, or vendor, or packer, )
- (c) where any permissible preservative is present a statement of the nature and quantity or proportion of such preservative,
- (d) where any permissible colouring and/or flavouring is present the declaration of such colouring and/or flavouring ;
- (e) the net weight, or number measure, or volume of the contents as the case may require,
- (f) a batch number.

### Rule 33

**Declaration to be printed.**—The declaration required under these rules shall be printed in dark block types upon a light coloured ground in English, Hindi (in Devnagri script) and at least one of the chief languages of the State.)

### Rule 34

**Declaration to be surrounded by line.**—There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declaration and where the words “unfit for babies” are required to be used there shall be another such line enclosing these words.

### Rule 35

**Distance of surrounding line.**—The distance between any part of the words “ unfit for babies ” and the surrounding line enclosing these words shall not be less than one-sixteenth of an inch.

### Rule 36

**Size of the types used for declaration.**—The type used for the declaration shall not in any part, be less of an inch in height.

Provided that where the size of the package does not permit use of a type of one-eighth of an inch, letters of proportionately reduced size may be used.

Provided further that the type used for the words “unfit for babies” shall not be less than twice the height of any part of the declaration.

### Rule 37

**Labels not to contain false or misleading statements.**—A label shall not contain any statement, claim, design, device, fancy name or abbreviation which is false or misleading in any particular concerning the quantity or the nutritive value or in relation to the place of origin of the said food.

### Rule 38

**Labels not to contain reference to Act or rules contradictory required particulars.**—The label shall not contain any reference to the Act or any of these rules or any comment, on or reference to, or explanation of any particulars of declaration required by the Act or any of these rules to be included in the label which directly or by implication, contradicts, qualifies or modifies such particulars or declaration.

### Rule 39

**Labels not to use words implying recommendation by medical profession.**—There shall not appear in the label of any package containing food for sale the words “recommended by the medical profession” or any words which imply or suggest that the food is recommended, prescribed, or approved by medical practitioners.

### Rule 40

**Unauthorised use of words showing imitation prohibited.**—There shall not be written in the statement or label attached to any package containing any article of food the word “imitation” or any word, or words implying that the article is a substitute for any food, unless the use of the word, or words is specifically permitted under these rules.

### Rule 41

**Imitations not to be marked pure.**—The word “pure” or any word or words of the same significance shall not be included in the label of a package that contains an imitation of any food.

### Rule 42

**Form of Labels** —(A) *Coffee Chicory Mixture.*—(i) Every package containing a mixture of coffee and chicory shall have affixed to it a label upon which shall be printed the following declaration :

Coffee      blend      with      chicory			
This mixture contains :			
Coffee			percent
Chicory			percent

(ii) The label shall not bear any misleading expression such as “French coffee”.

(iii) The business address of the manufacturer should also be printed at the bottom of the label.

(B) *Condensed Milk or Desiccated (Dried) Milk.*—(i) Every package containing condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be allowed by the State Government.

- (a) In the case of condensed full cream milk (Unsweetened)

**CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK**

(Unswented)

This tin contains the equivalent of

(x)...pints of milk

**NOTE**

One pint = 10 Chhatanks

- (b) In the case of condensed full cream milk (Sweetend)

**CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK**

Sweetened

This tin contains the equivalent of (x)...pints  
of milk, with sugar added.

- (c) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (unsweetened)

**CONDENSED MACHINE-SKIMMED MILK  
OR  
CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK**

(Unsweetened)

**UNFIT FOR BABIES**

This tin contains the equivalent of (x) pints  
of milk

- (d) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (Sweetened).

**CONDENSED MACHINE-SKIMMED MILK  
OR  
CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK**

(Sweetened)

**UNFIT FOR BABIES**

This tin contains the equivalent of (x)...pints



- (e) In the case of desiccated (dried) full cream milk

**DRIED FULL CREAM MILK**

This tin contains the equivalent of (x)...pints  
of milk

- (f) In the case of desiccated (dried) partly skimmed milk :

**DESSICATED (DRIED) PARTLY SKIMMED  
MILK**

Should not be used for babies  
**EXCEPT** under medical advice

This tin contains the equivalent of  
(x).....pints of cream advice.

- (g) In the case of desiccated (dried) skimmed milk

**DESICCATED (DRIED) SKIMMED MILK**

**UNFIT FOR BABIES**

This tin contains the equivalent of (x).....pints  
of skimmed milk

(ii) The declaration shall in each case be completed by inserting at (x) the appropriate number in words and in figures, for example, "one and half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ )", any fraction being expressed as eighth, quarters or a half as the case may be. For the purpose of deciding the equivalent of pints of milk or skimmed milk under these rules, means milk which contains not less than 12.4 per cent. of total milk solids (including not less than 3.6 per cent. of milk fat) and "skimmed milk" means milk which contains not less than 9 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat.

(iii) There shall not be placed on any package containing condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk any comment on, explanation of, or reference to either the statement of equivalence, contained in the prescribed declaration or on the words "Machine skimmed", "skimmed" or "unfit for babies" except instructions as to dilution as follows—

"To make a fluid not below the composition of fresh milk or skimmed milk or cream milk (as the case may be) with the contents of this package, add (here insert the number of water by volume to one part by volume of this condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk."

(iv) Wherever the word "milk" appears on the label of a package of condensed skimmed milk or of desiccated (dried) skimmed milk as the description or part of the description of the contents, it shall be immediately preceded or followed by the word "machine skimmed" or "partly skimmed" or "partly skimmed" or "skimmed" or "partly skimmed" as the case may be,

(C) *Ice Cream.*—Every dealer in ice-cream or mixed ice-cream who, in the street or other place of public resort, sells or offers or exposes for sale; ice-cream or ice candy from a stall or from a cart, barrow or other vehicle, or from a basket, phial, tray or other container used without a staff or a vehicle, shall have his name and address of the manufacturer, if any legibly and conspicuously displayed on the stall vehicle, or container, as the case may be.

### Rule 43

**Notice of addition, admixture or deficiency in food**—(1) Every advertisement and every price or trade list or label for an article of food which contains an addition, admixture or deficiency shall describe the food as containing such addition, admixture or deficiency. No such advertisement or price or trade list or label attached to the container of the food shall contain any words which might imply that the food is pure.

(2) Every package, containing a food which is not pure by reason of any addition, admixture or deficiency shall be labelled with an adhesive label, which shall have the following declaration—

#### DECLARATION

This (a) .....contains an admixture  
of not more than (b).....per cent of (c)

(a) Here insert the name of food.

(b) Here insert the quantity of admixture which may be present.

(c) Here insert the name of the admixture or the name of the ingredient which is deficient.

Where the context demands it, the words 'contains an admixture of' shall be replaced by the words 'contains an addition of or 'is deficient in'.

(3) Unless the vendor of a food containing an addition, admixture or deficiency, has reason to believe that the purchaser is able to read and understand the declaratory label, he shall give the purchaser, if asked, the information contained in the declaratory label by word of mouth at the time of sale.

(4) Nothing contained in this rule shall be deemed to authorise any person to sell any article of food required under the Act or these rules to be sold in pure condition, otherwise than in its pure condition.

## C—Prohibition and Regulating of Sales.

### Rule 44

**Sale of certain admixtures prohibited**—Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 43 no person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell—

- (a) cream which has not been prepared from milk or which contains less than 40 per cent. of milk fat.
- (b) milk which contains any added water
- (c) ghee which contains any added matter not exclusively derived from milk fat.
- (d) skimmed milk (fat abstracted) as milk.
- (e) a mixture of two or more edible oils as an edible oil
- (f) vanaspati to which ghee has been added.
- (g) any article of food which contains or in the preparation of which artificial sweetener has been used.
- (h) turmeric containing any foreign substance.

### Rule 45

**Food resembling but not pure honey not to be marked honey.**—No person shall use the word honey or any word, mark, illustration, or device that suggests honey on the label or any package of or in any advertisement for, any food that resembles honey but is not pure honey.

### Rule 46

**Sale or use for sale of admixtures of ghee or butter prohibited.**—No person shall sell or have in his possession for the purpose of sale or for use as an ingredient in the preparation of an article of food for sale a mixture of ghee or butter and any substance (a) prepared in imitation of or as a substitute for ghee or butter, or (b) consisting of or containing any oil or fat which does not conform to the definition of ghee ;

Provided where a mixture prohibited by this rule is required for the preparation of an article of food, such mixture shall be made only at the time of the preparation of such article of food.

### Rule 47

**Addition of Saccharin to be mentioned on the label**—Saccharin may be added to any food if the container of such food is labelled with an adhesive declaratory label, which shall be in the form given below :



This.....contains an admixture of not more than .....  
 (Name of food)  
 ..... per cent. of saccharin. Exclusively meant for use by  
 diabetic patients or persons suffering from obesity or where sugar is  
 contra-indicated

#### Rule 48

**Use of flesh of naturally dead animals or fowls prohibited.**—No person shall sell or use as an ingredient in the preparation of any article of food intended for sale, the flesh of any animal or fowl which has died on account of natural causes.

### D—Conditions for Sale and for License

#### Rule 49

**Conditions for sale.**—(1) Every utensil or container used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall be kept at all times in good order and repair and in a clean and sanitary condition. No such utensil or container shall be used for any other purpose.

(2) No person shall use for manufacturing, preparing or storing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale, any utensil or container which is imperfectly enamelled or imperfectly tinned or which is made of such materials or is in such a state as to be likely to injure such food or render it noxious.

(3) Every utensil or container containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall at all time be either provided with a tight-fitting cover or kept closed or covered by a properly fitting lid or by a close fitting cover or gauze, net or other material of a texture sufficiently fine to protect the food completely from dust, dirt and flies and other insects.

(4) No utensil or container used for the manufacture or preparation of, or containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall be kept in any place in which such utensil or container is likely by reason of impure air or dust or any offensive, noxious or deleterious gas or substance or any noxious or injurious emanations, exhalation, or effluvium, to be contaminated and thereby render the food noxious.

(5) A utensil or container made of the following materials or metals, when used in the preparation of food shall be deemed to render it unfit for human consumption :

- (i) containers which are rusty ;
- (ii) enamelled containers which have become chipped and rusty ;
- (iii) copper or brass containers which are not properly tinned ; and
- (iv) containers made of aluminium containing an admixture of lead.

#### Rule 50

**Conditions for Licence.**—(1) No person shall manufacture, sell, stock distribute or exhibit for sale any of the following articles of food except under a licence—

- (a) milk or skimmed milk or separated milk,
- (b) milk products, including khoa, cream, rabri, dahi, etc
- (c) ghee,
- (d) butter,
- (e) charbi,
- (f) edible oils,
- (g) waste ghee,
- (h) sweetmeats and savoury,
- (i) aerated water,
- (j) articles made out of flour including biscuits and other bakery products, or
- (k) any other article of food (except the fruit products covered under Fruit Products Order), which the State Government by notification specify.

(2) The State Government or the local authority shall appoint licensing authorities.

(3) A licensing authority may with the approval of the State Government or the local authority by an order in writing delegate the power to sign licences and such other powers as may be specified in the order to any other person under his control.

(4) If articles of food are manufactured, stored or exhibited for sale at more than one place, separate application shall be made, and a separate licence shall be issued, in respect, of each such place :

Provided that this shall not apply to itinerant vendors who have no specified place of business and who be licensed to conduct business in a particular area within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority.

(5) Before granting a license for manufacture, stock or exhibition of any of the articles of food in respect of which a licence is required, the licensing authority shall inspect the premises and satisfy itself that it is free from sanitary defects. The applicant for the license, shall have to make such alteration in the premises as may be required by the licensing authority for the grant of a license.

(6) Any person to whom a license is granted for manufacturing, storing or selling ghee, butter or both, shall not be granted a licence to manufacture, store, or sell either waste ghee or hydrogenated vegetable oil or charbi within the radius of a furlong from the place of his business and *vice versa*.

(7) Proprietors of hotels and restaurants who sell or expose for sale savouries, sweets or other articles of food shall put up a notice board containing separate lists of the articles which have been cooked in ghee, edible oil, hydrogenated vegetable oils and other facts for the information of the intending purchasers.

(8) Oils which are declared as not intended for human consumption or have been denatured, shall not be manufactured stored or sold in the same premises where edible oils are manufactured, stored or sold.

(9) No licensee shall employ in his work any person who is suffering from infectious, contagious or loathsome disease.

(10) No person shall manufacture, store or expose for sale or permit the sale of any article of food in any premises not effectively separated to the satisfaction of the licensing authority from any privy, urinal, sullage, drain or place or storage of foul and waste matter.

(11) All vessels used for the storage or manufacture of the articles intended for sale shall have proper covers to avoid contamination.

(12) Every manufacture or wholesale dealer in butter, ghee, hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible oils, and other fats shall maintain a register showing the quantity manufactured received or sold and the destination of each consignment of the substances sent out from his manufactory or place of business, and shall present such register for inspection whenever required to do so by the licensing authority.

(13) An itinerant vendor granted a license under these rules shall carry a metallic badge showing clearly the licence number and the nature of the article for the sale of which the licence has been granted.

(14) The nature or articles of food for the sale of which a license is required under these rules shall be mentioned in the application for license. Any objectionable, ambiguous or misleading trade name shall not be approved by the licensing authority.

(15) Every licensee who sells any food, shall, display a notice board containing the nature of the articles which he is exposing or offering for sale.

### **Rule 51**

**Duration of licences.** A licence shall unless sooner suspended or cancelled will be in force for such period as the State Government may prescribe :

Provided that if application for a fresh licence is made before the expiry of the period of validity of the licence, the licence shall continue to be in force until orders are passed on the application.

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**E—PRESERVATIVES**

(Added by S.R.O. No. 1687 Gazette dated 28-7-56)

**Rule 52**

**Definition of Preservative.**—Preservative means a substance which when added to food, is capable of inhibiting, retarding or arresting the process of fermentation, acidification or other decomposition of food.

**Rule 53**

**Classification of Preservatives.**—Preservatives shall be divided into following classes :

(i) **Class I Preservative** shall be

- (a) Common Salt,
- (b) Sugar,
- (c) Dextrose,
- (d) Glucose,
- (e) Wood smoke,
- (f) Spices,
- (g) Vinegar or acetic acid,
- (h) Honey,
- (i) Hops,
- (j) Commercial salt petre, and
- (k) Alcohol or potable spirits.

Addition of Class I Preservatives in any food in any proportion is not restricted.

(ii) **Class II Preservative** shall be

- (a) Benzoic and including salts thereof,
- (b) Sulphurous acid including salts thereof, and
- (c) Nitrites of Sodium or Potassium in respect of food like ham, pickled meat.

**Rule 54**

**Use of more than one Class II Preservative prohibited.**—No person shall use in or upon a food more than one Class II Preservative.

**Rule 55**

**Use of Class II Preservatives restricted.**—The use of Class II Preservatives shall be restricted to the following group of foods in concentration not exceeding the proportions given below against each :—



Article of food	Preservative	Parts per million.
1	2	3
1. Sausages and sausage meat containing raw meat, cereals and condiments	Sulphur dioxide	450
2. Fruit, fruit pulp or juice (not dried) for conversion into jam or crystallised glaze or cured fruit or other products.		
(a) Cherries	Do.	3 000
(b) Strawberries & raspberries	Do.	2 000
(c) Other fruits	Do.	1 000
3. Fruit juice concentrate	Do.	1,500
4. Dried fruits—		
(a) Apricots, peaches, apples pears and other fruits	Do	2 000
(b) Raisins and sultanas	Do	750
5. Other non-alcoholic wines, cordials, fruit juices, and beverages sweetened and unsweetened.	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	330 600
6. Jam, Marmalade, preserve, canned cherry and fruit jelly ... ..	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	40 200
7. Crystallised glaze or cured fruit (including candied peel)	Sulphur-Dioxide	150
8. Fruit pulp not otherwise specified in this schedule	Do	350
9. Sugar, glucose, Gur and Khadsari	Do	70
10. Corn flour and such like starches.	Sulphur dioxide	100
11. Corn syrup	Do	450
12. Gelatine	Do	350
13. Beer	Do	70
14. Cider	Do	200
15. Alcoholic wines	Do	450
16. Sweetened mineral water	Sulphur-dioxide or Benzoic acid	70 120
17. Brewed ginger beer	Benzoic acid	120

Article of food	Preservative	Parts per million
1	2	3
18. Coffee extract	Benzoic acid	450
19. Pickles and chutney made from fruit or vegetables	Do	250
20. Tomato and other sauces	Do	750
21. Cooked pickled meat including ham and bacon	Sodium of potassium. Not more than 200 p.m. (calculated as sodium nitrite)	
22. Danish tinned Gaviar	Benzoic acid	50
23. Dehydrated vegetables	Sulphur dioxide	2,000
24. Tomato puree and paste	Benzoic acid	250
25. Syrups and sherbats	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	350 600
26. Dried ginger	Sulphur dioxide	2,000

#### Rule 56

Container of food which contains preservative not to be marked "Pure."—

The word "Pure" shall not be used on the label of the container of any food which contains preservative.

## CHAPTER VII

### PUBLIC ANALYSIS

(Section—8, 13 : Rules 6, 7 : Form 3)

#### SECTION 8

**Public Analysts.**—The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint persons in such number as it thinks fit and possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed, to be public analysts and define the local areas over which they shall exercise jurisdiction :

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be so appointed :

Provided further that the State Government may appoint one public analyst for two or more local areas, such local areas being regarded as one unit for the purposes of this Act.

#### Rule 6

**Qualifications of public analysts.**—A person shall not be qualified for appointment as public analyst unless he—

(i) is a graduate with chemistry as one of the subjects, of a University recognised for this purpose by the State Government and has had not less than five years post-graduate experience in the analysis of food in a laboratory under the control of—

- (a) a public analyst appointed under the Act, or
- (b) a chemical examiner to Government, or
- (c) a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E), or
- (d) the head of an institute specially approved for the purpose by the State Government ; or

(ii) is an M.Sc. in chemistry, or holds a research degree on the subject, of a University recognised for this purpose by the State Government, and has had not less than two years post-graduate experience in the analysis of articles of food under the control of

- (a) public analyst appointed under the Act, or
- (b) a Chemical Examiner to Government, or
- (c) a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E), or
- (d) the head of an institution specially approved for the purpose by the State Government : or

(iii) is a graduate in medicine of a University recognised for the purpose by the State Government with a post-graduate qualification in Public Health and with experience in food analysis for at least five years ; or

(iv) is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E) with at least one year's experience of food analysis in India :

Provided that for a period of four years from the commencement of the Act, persons whose qualifications, training and experience are regarded by the State Government as affording, subject to such further training, if any, as may be considered necessary guarantee of adequate knowledge and competence may be appointed as public analysts.

### Rule 7

**Duties of public analysts.**—(1) On receipt of a package containing a sample for analysis from a Food Inspector or any other person, the Public Analyst or an Officer authorised by him shall compare the seals on the container and the other cover with specimen impression received separately and shall note the condition of the seals thereon.

(2) The public analyst shall cause to be analysed such samples of articles of food as may be sent to him by food inspector or by any other person under the Act.

(3) After the analysis has been completed he shall forthwith supply to the person concerned a report in Form III of the result of such analysis

### Form III

#### *Report by the Public Analyst*

Report No. ....

I hereby certify that I .....  
 ..... Public Analyst for .....  
 ..... duly appointed under the provisions  
 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, received on the .....  
 ..... day of ..... 19 .....  
 from .....  
 a sample of .....  
 for analysis, properly sealed and fastened, and that I found the seal intact  
 and unbroken.

I further certify that I have analysed the aforementioned sample  
 and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows :

and am of the opinion that

Signed this ..... day  
 of ..... 19.. ..

(Signature)

Address

Public Analyst.



## NOTES

2. Using the report in Form III or any extract of it for the purpose of advertising any article of food is punishable under section 16 (1)(f).

1. The words "financial interest in the manufacture etc." in section 8 mean interest in the matter of finding out finance for the manufacture etc.

## SECTION 13

**Report of public analyst.**—(1) The public analyst shall deliver, in such form as may be prescribed, a report to the food inspector of the result of the analysis of any article of food submitted to him for analysis.

(2) After the institution of a prosecution under this Act the accused vendor or the complainant may, on payment of the prescribed fee, make an application to the court for sending the part of the sample mentioned in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 11 to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory for a certificate; and on receipt of the application the court shall first ascertain that the mark and seal or fastening as provided in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 11 are intact and may then despatch the part of the sample under its own seal to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory who shall thereupon send a certificate to the court in the prescribed form within one month from the date of receipt of the sample, specifying the result of his analysis.

(3) The certificate issued by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under sub-section (2) shall supersede the report given by the public analyst under sub-section (1).

(4) Where a certificate obtained from the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under sub-section (2) is produced in any proceeding under this Act, or under sections 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), it shall not be necessary in such proceeding to produce any part of the sample of food taken for analysis.

(5) Any document purporting to be a report signed by a public analyst, unless it has been superseded under sub-section (3), or any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory, may be used as evidence of the facts stated therein, in any proceeding under this Act or under sections 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860);

Provided that any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory shall be final and conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

## CHAPTER VIII

### FOOD INSPECTORS

(Sections 9, 10, 11, 14 : Rules 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 : Forms IV, V, VI, VII)

#### SECTION 9

**Food Inspectors.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 14 the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint persons in such number as it thinks fit, having the prescribed qualifications to be food inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and they shall exercise their powers within such local areas as that Government may assign to them :

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be so appointed.

(2) Every food inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

#### Rule 8

**Qualifications of a food inspector.**—A person shall not be qualified for appointment as food inspector unless he—

- (i) is a medical officer in charge of the health administration of a local area, or
- (ii) is a graduate in medicine, or a licentiate in medicine, or
- (iii) is a holder of qualification in sanitary science registrable as an additional qualification by the State Medical Council, or Health Officers Examination certificate, or possesses qualifications prescribed by the respective State Governments for appointment of sanitary inspectors or health inspectors :

Provided that for a period of four years from the date on which the Act takes effect (namely 1-6-1955) persons whose qualifications, training and experience are regarded by the State Government as affording subject to such further training, if any, as may be considered necessary, a reasonable guarantee of adequate knowledge and competence may be appointed as food inspectors.

#### NOTE

**Section 9 (1) (Proviso)** For the meaning 'financial interest' in section 9 see note under section 8.

**Section 9.2** Under sections 161 to 171 of the Indian Penal Code Public Servants or their agents are not allowed to take any bribe, not to disobey any direction of law and not to engage in trade. Under sections 172 to 196 of the Penal Code they are protected against obstruction or threat of injury in the discharge of their duties etc. etc.

### Section 10

**Power of food inspectors.**—(1) A food inspector shall have power—

(a) to take samples of any article of food from—

(i) any person selling such article ;

(ii) any person who is in the course of conveying, delivering or preparing to deliver such article to a purchaser or consignee ;

(iii) a consignee after delivery of any such article to him ; and

(b) to send such sample for analysis to the public analyst for the local area within which such sample has been taken ;

(c) With the previous approval of the Health Officer having jurisdiction in the local concerned, or with the previous approval of the Food (Health) Authority, to prohibit the sale of any article of food with a view to preventing the outbreak or spread of any infectious disease.

(2) Any food inspector may enter and inspect any place where any article of food is manufactured, stored or exposed for sale and take sample of such articles of food for analysis.

(3) Where any sample is taken under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), its cost calculated at the rate at which the article is usually sold to the public shall be paid to the person from whom it is taken.

(4) If any article intended for food appears to any food inspector to be adulterated or misbranded, he may seize and carry away or keep in the safe custody of the vendor such article in order that it may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

(5) The power conferred by this section includes power to break open any package in which any article of food may be contained or to break open the door of any premises where any article of food may be kept for sale :

Provided that the power to break open the door shall be exercised only after the owner or any other person in occupation of the premises, if he is present therein, refuses to open the door on being called upon to do so :

Provided further that the food inspector shall, in exercising the powers of entry upon, and inspection of any place under this section follow, as far as may be, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) relating to search or inspection of a place by a police officer executing a search warrant issued under that Code.



(6) Any material found in the possession of a manufacturer of any article of food in any of the premises occupied by him as such and being apparently of a kind which may be employed for purposes of adulteration and for the possession of which he is unable to account to the satisfaction of the food inspector, may be seized by the food inspector and if necessary a sample of such material submitted for analysis to a public analyst.

(7) Where the food inspector takes any action under clause (a) of sub-section (1), sub-section (2), sub-section (3) or sub-section (6), he shall, as far as possible, call not less than two persons to be present at the time when such action is taken and take their signatures.

(8) Any food Inspector may exercise the powers of a police officer under section 57 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) for the purpose of ascertaining the true name and residence of the person from whom a sample is taken or an article of food is seized.

(9) Any food inspector exercising powers under this Act or under the rules made thereunder who—

- (a) vexatiously and without any reasonable grounds of suspicion seizes any article of food ; or
- (b) commits any other act to the injury of any person without having reason to believe that such act is necessary for the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall be punishable for such offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

### NOTES

**Section 10 (1) (a)** Preventing an Inspector in taking sample is punishable under section 16 l. b

(ii) Preventing an Inspector from exercising any other power conferred on him under the Act and Rules is also punishable under Section 16. l. c.

(iii) Inspector shall issue a notice in Form VI to the person from whom sample is taken.

**Section 10 (4)**—Tampering or in any other manner interfering with the article given in safe custody is punishable under section 16.l.c.

**Section 10 (6)**—Possession of any adulterants as laid down in this sub-section is punishable under section 16.l. d.

**Section 10 8.**—Section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code is reproduced below :

(1) When any person who in the presence of a police officer has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained.



(2) When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained, he shall be released on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, to appear before a Magistrate if so required :

Provided that, if such person is not resident in India, the bond shall be secured by a surety or sureties resident in India.

(3) Should the true name and residence of such person not be ascertained within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond, or, if so required to furnish sufficient sureties he shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

**Section 10. 9**—The Selected Committee has recommended the addition of sub-sections 7, 8 and 9 to provide that the Food Inspectors are empowered to seize any material which may be used as an adulterant, that the Inspectors have the powers of a Police offices for the purpose of ascertaining the name and address of the *offenders* and that the Inspectors do not exercise their powers vexatiously.

The success of this Act mainly depends on the honesty, impartiality and tact of the Food Inspectors. The wide powers given to them are liable to be misused by them unless and unless very strict control is exercised over them by their appointing authorities and very exemplary departmental punishments are awarded to them when cases of exercise of their powers vexatiously are brought to notice of the said offices.

### Rule 9

**Duties of food Inspector.**—It shall be the duty of the food inspector—

- (a) to inspect as may be prescribed by the Food (Health) Authority or the local authority all establishments licensed for the manufacture, storage or sale of an article of food within the area assigned to him ;
- (b) to satisfy himself that the conditions of the licences are being observed ;
- (c) to procure and send for analysis, if necessary, samples of any articles of food which he has reason to suspect are being manufactured, stocked or sold or exhibited for sale in contravention of the provision of the Act or rules thereunder ;
- (d) to investigate any complaint which may be made to him in writing in respect of any contravention of the provisions of the Act, or rules framed thereunder ;
- (e) to maintain a record of all inspections made and action taken by him in the performance of his duties, including the taking of samples and the seizure of stocks, and to submit copies of such record to the health officer or the Food (Health) Authority as directed in this behalf ;

- (f) to make such enquiries and inspections as may be necessary to detect the manufacture, storage or sale of articles of food in contravention of the Act or rules framed thereunder ;
- (g) to stop any vehicle suspected to contain any food intended for sale or delivery for human consumption ;
- (h) when so authorised by the health officer having jurisdiction in the local area concerned or the Food (Health) Authority, to detain imported packages which he has reason to suspect contain food, the import or sale of which is prohibited ; and
- (i) to perform such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the health officer having jurisdiction in the local area concerned or the Food (Health) Authority.

#### Rule 10

**Form of order not to dispose of stock.**— Where the food inspector decides to keep under sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Act in the safe custody of the vendor any stock of food which appears to him to be adulterated or misbranded, he shall after sealing the stock make an order to the vendor to that effect in Form IV ; and the vendor shall comply with such order.

#### FORM IV

Whereas\*.....  
intended for food which is in your possession appears to me to be adulterated /misbranded.

Now therefore under sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, (37 of 1954). I hereby direct you to keep in your safe custody the said sealed stock subject to such orders as may be issued subsequently in relation thereto.

Food Inspector.

Area.....

Place :

Date :

---

\*Here give the name of article of food.

#### Rule 11

**Form of receipt for food seized by a food inspector.**— For every article of food seized and carried away by a food inspector under sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Act, a receipt in Form V shall be given by the food inspector to the person from whom the article was seized.

## FORM V

The stock of articles of food detailed below has this day been seized by me under the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), from the premises of.....situated at

.....

Details of article of food seized.

Date :

Food Inspector

Area.....

## Rule 12

**Form of intimation of purpose of taking sample.**—Where a food inspector takes a sample of an article of food for the purpose of analysis, he shall intimate such purpose in writing in Form VI to the person from whom he takes the sample.

## FORM VI

To

.....  
 .....  
 .....

I have this day taken from the premises of \_\_\_\_\_

situated \_\_\_\_\_ samples of the  
 food specified below to have the same analysed by the public analyst  
 for \_\_\_\_\_

Details of food

Food Inspector,

Area \_\_\_\_\_

Place

Date :

## Rule 13

**Power of food inspector to deal with carriers of disease handling food.**—

(1) Where the food inspector is of the opinion that any person engaged in selling or manufacturing any article of food is suffering from or harbouring the germs of any infectious disease, he may examine or cause to be examined such person.



Provided that where such person is a female above the age of eight years she shall be examined by a women duly authorized by the food inspector.

(2) If on such examination the food inspector finds that such person is suffering from any such disease, by order in writing direct such person not to take part in selling or manufacturing any article of food.

## SECTION 11

**Procedure to be followed by food inspectors.**—(1) When a food inspector takes a sample of food for analysis, he shall—

- (a) give notice in writing then and there of his intention to have it so analysed to the person from who he has taken the sample :
- (b) except in special cases provided by rules under this Act separate the sample then and there into three parts and mark and seal or fasten up each part in such a manner as its nature permits ; and
- (c) (i) deliver one of the parts to the person from whom the sample has been taken ;
- (ii) send another part for analysis to the public analyst ; and
- (iii) retain the third part for production in case any legal proceedings are taken or for analysis by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under sub-section (2) of section 13, as the case may be.

(2) If the person from whom the sample has been taken declines to accept one of the parts, the food inspector shall send intimation to the public analyst of such refusal and thereupon the public analyst receiving a sample for analysis shall divide it into two parts and shall seal or fasten up one of those parts and shall cause it, either upon receipt of the sample or when he delivers his report, to be delivered to the food inspector who shall retain it for production in case legal proceedings are taken.

(3) When a sample of any article of food is taken under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10, the food inspector shall send a sample of it in accordance with the rules prescribed for sampling to the public analyst for the local area concerned.

(4) An article of food seized under sub-section (4) of section 10, shall be produced before a magistrate as soon as passible .

Provided that in the case of any article of which samples have been sent to the public analyst for analysis it may be produced on or after the receipt of the report of the public analyst :

Provided further that if an application is made to the magistrate in this behalf by the person from whom any article of food has been seized, the magistrate shall by order in writing direct the food inspector



to produce such article before him within such time as may be specified in the order.

(5) If it appears to the magistrate on taking such evidence as he may deem necessary that the article of food produced before him under sub-section (4) is adulterated, he may order it—

- (a) to be forfeited to the local authority, or
- (b) to be destroyed at the cost of the owner or the person from whom it was seized so as to prevent its being used as human food, or
- (c) to be so disposed of as to prevent its being again exposed for sale or used for food under its deceptive name, or
- (d) to be returned back to the owner for being sold under its appropriate name, after taking adequate guarantee from the owner.

(6) If it appears to the magistrate that any such article of food is not adulterated the person from whose possession the article was taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him and it shall be in the discretion of the magistrate to award such person from such fund as the State Government may direct in this behalf such compensation not exceeding the actual loss which he has sustained as the magistrate may think proper.

## SECTION 14

**Import of food and sale of food in railway and other premises.—**(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint any person to exercise the powers of a food inspector under sections 10 and 11,—

- (a) at any major port, air port or land customs station in respect of any article of food which is being imported through such port or station ;
- (b) in respect of any railway station or group of railway stations where food is being sold :

Provided that the Central Government may, instead of making any appointment under this section, authorise any food inspector in any State in which the major port, air port or land customs station or railway station is situate to exercise such powers.

(2) Every person appointed or authorised under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a food inspector for the purposes of this Act.

## A,—SEALING, FASTENING AND DESPATCH OF SAMPLES

### Rule 14

**Manner of sending samples for analysis.**—Samples of food for the purpose of analysis shall be taken in clean dry bottles or jars or in other suitable containers which shall be closed sufficiently tight to prevent

leakage, evaporation, or in the case of dry substance, entrance of moisture, and shall be carefully sealed.

### Rule 15

**Bottles or containers to be labelled and addressed.**—All bottles or jars or other containers containing samples for analysis shall be properly labelled and the parcels shall be properly addressed. The label on any sample of food sent for analysis shall bear.—

- (a) Serial No.
- (b) Name of the sender with official designation, if any.
- (c) Name of the vendor.
- (d) Date and place of collection.
- (e) Nature of article submitted for analysis.
- (f) Nature and quantity of preservative, if any, added to the sample.

### Rule 15

**Manner of packing and sealing the samples.**—All samples of food sent for analysis shall be packed, fastened and sealed in the following manner, namely :—

- (a) The stopper shall first be securely fastened so as to prevent leakage of the contents in transit.
- (b) The bottle, jar or other container shall then be completely wrapped in fairly strong thick paper. The ends of the paper shall be neatly folded in and affixed by means of gum or other adhesive.
- (c) The paper cover shall be further secured by means of strong twine or thread both above and across the bottle, jar or other container, and the twine or thread shall then be fastened on the paper cover by means of sealing wax on which there shall be at least four distinct and clear impressions of the seal of the sender, of which one shall be at the top of the packet, one at the bottom and the other two on the body of the packet. The knots of the twine or thread shall be covered by means of sealing wax bearing the impression of the seal of the sender.

### Rule 17

**Containers of samples how to be sent to the public analyst**—The container of sample for analysis shall be sent to the public analyst by registered post or railway parcel or air freight, or by hand in a sealed packet, enclosed together with a memorandum in Form VII in an outer cover addressed to the public analyst.

### Rule 18

**Memorandum and impression of seal to be sent separately by post.**—A copy of the memorandum and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet shall be sent to the public analyst separately by post.

**Rule 19**

**Addition of preservatives to samples.**—Any person taking a sample of any food for the purpose of analysis under the Act may add a preservative as may be prescribed from time to time to the sample for the purpose of maintaining it in a condition suitable for analysis.

**Rule 20**

**Preservative in respect of milk cream and gur.**—The preservative used in the case of samples of any milk (including skimmed and separated milk), cream and gur in liquid or semi liquid form shall be the liquid commonly known as "formalin" that is to say, a liquid containing about 40 per cent. of formaldehyde in aqueous solution, in the proportion of one drop for one ounce of the sample.

**Rule 21**

**Nature and quantity of the preservative to be noted on the label.**—Whenever any preservative is added to a sample, the nature and quantity of the preservative added shall be clearly noted on the label to be affixed to the container.

**Rule 22**

**Quantity of sample to be sent to the public analyst**—The quantity of sample of food to be sent to the public analyst/Director for analysis shall be as specified below—

Articles of food	Approximate quantity to be supplied	
1. Milk	...	8 oz.
2. Ghee	...	4 oz.
3. Butter	...	4 oz.
4. Khoa	...	4 oz.
5. Dahi	...	8 oz.
6. Edible oils	...	4 oz.
7. Edible fats	...	4 oz.
8. Tea	...	4 oz.
9. Atta	...	8 oz.
10. Wheat flour	...	8 oz.
11. Gur	...	8 oz.
12. Cane Sugar	...	8 oz.
13. Honey	...	4 oz.
14. Prepared food	...	16 oz.
15. Aerated water	...	12 oz.

— — — — —

## FORM VII

*Memorandum to Public Analyst.*

From

.....  
 .....

To

The Public Analyst,

.....  
 .....

Dated the.....19.....

No.

**Memorandum**

The sample described below is sent herewith for analysis under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 and/or clause (c) (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

1. Serial No. of the sample :
2. Name of the vendor :
3. Date and place of collection :
4. Nature of article submitted for analysis :
5. Nature and quantity of preservative if any, added to the sample.

2. A copy of this memo, and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet of sample is being sent separately by registered post/by hand.\*

Food Inspector,

Area.....

\*Strike out which ever is not applicable.



## CHAPTER IX

### PURCHASERS & MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

(Section 12, 15)

#### SECTION 12

**Purchaser may have food analysed.**—Nothing contained in this Act shall be held to prevent a purchaser of any article of food other than a food inspector from having such article analysed by the public analyst on payment of such fees as may be prescribed and from receiving from the public analyst a report of his analysis.

Provided that such purchaser shall inform the vendor at the time of purchaser of his intention to have such article so analysed .

Provided further that the provisions of sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 11 shall, as far as may be, apply to a purchaser of article of food who intends to have such article so analysed, as they apply to a food inspector who takes a sample of food for analysis :

Provided also that if the report of the public analyst shows that the article of food is adulterated, the purchaser shall be entitled to get refund of the fees paid by him under this section.

#### SECTION 15

**Notification of food poisoning.**—The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, require medical practitioners carrying on their profession in any local area specified in the notification to report all occurrences of food poisoning coming within their cognizance to such officer as may be specified in the notification.

## CHAPTER X

### PROSECUTIONS

(Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22)

#### SECTION 16

##### Penalties

(1) If any person—

(a) whether by himself or by any person on his behalf imports into India or manufactures for sale, or stores, sells or distributes, any article of food in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder, or

(b) prevents a food inspector from taking a sample as authorised by this Act, or

(c) prevents a food inspector from exercising any other power conferred on him by or under this Act, or

(d) being a manufacturer of an article of food, has in his possession, or in any of the premises occupied by him, any material which may be employed for the purpose of adulteration, or

(e) being a person in whose safe custody any article of food has been kept under sub-section (4) of section 10, tampers or in any other manner interferes with such article, or

(f) uses any report or certificate of a test or analysis made by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory, or by a public analyst or any extract thereof for the purpose of advertising any article of food, or

(g) whether by himself or by any person on his behalf gives to the purchaser a false warranty in writing in respect of any article of food sold by him, he shall, in addition to the penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of section 6, be punishable—

(i) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both ;

(ii) for a second offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine :

Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court,

such imprisonment shall not be less than one year and such fine shall not be less than two thousand rupees ;

(iii) for a third and subsequent offences, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four years and with fine :

Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court, such imprisonment shall not be less than two years and such fine shall not be less than three thousand rupees.

(2) If any person convicted of an offence under this Act commits a like offence afterwards it shall be lawful for the court before which the second or subsequent conviction takes place to cause the offender's name and place of residence, the offence and the penalty imposed to be published at the offender's expense in such newspapers or in such other manner as the court may direct. The expenses of such publication shall be deemed to be part of the cost attending the conviction and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a fine.

#### NOTE

**Section 16. 1. a.**—Manufacturing or selling any food against any provision of the Act or Rule is punishable. Moreover both the master and the servant are punishable.

#### Punishments at a glance

No. of offence	Imprisonment	Fine
First offence	Upto one year	Or Fine upto Rs. 2,000 or both
Second offence	Upto 2 years Minimum one year	And fine Minimum Rs. 2,000
Third and consequent offence	i. Upto 4 years ii. Minimum 2 years iii. Publishing of name and punishment in newspapers.	And fine Minimum Rs. 3000

#### SECTION 17

**Offences by Companies.**—(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section—

(a) “company” means any body corporate, and includes a firm or other association of individuals ; and

(b) “director” in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

### NOTE

In the case of companies, societies and firms, along with the Manager of the Company, the firm, partners, directors, secretary etc. are all liable to be punished if the offence has been committed with their knowledge, consent, or connivance or is attributable to their negligence.

## SECTION 18

**Forfeiture of property.**—Where any person has been convicted under this Act for the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any rule thereunder, the article of food in respect of which the contravention has been committed may be forfeited to the Government.

## SECTION 12

**Defences which may not be allowed in prosecutions under this Act.** (1) It shall be no defence in a prosecution for an offence pertaining to the sale of any adulterated or misbranded article of food to allege merely that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the food sold by him or that the purchaser having purchased any article for analysis was not prejudiced by the sale.

(2) A vendor shall not be deemed to have committed an offence if he proves—

(i) that the article of food was purchased by him as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser and with a written warranty in the prescribed form, if any, to the effect that it was of such nature, substance and quality ;

(ii) that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the food was not of such nature, substance and quality ; and

(iii) that he sold it in the same state as he purchased it ;

Provided that such a defence shall be open to the vendor only if he has submitted to the food inspector or the local authority a copy of



the warranty with a written notice stating that he intends to rely on it and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it, and has also sent a like notice of his intention to that person ;

Provided further that the warranty given by a person resident in any area in which this Act is not in force, shall be a defence to the vendor only if the vendor proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had taken reasonable steps to ascertain and did in fact believe in, the accuracy of the statement contained in the warranty.

(3) Any person by whom a warranty as is referred to in sub-section (2), is alleged to have been given shall be entitled to appear at the hearing and give evidence.

#### NOTE

**Section 19 (1)**—"The accused cannot plead that he was ignorant of the quality of food sold by him.

**Section 19 (2)**—The accused can, however, take a defence that he purchased with a written warranty from his seller and sold the same food in original condition.

### SECTION 20

**Cognizance and trial of offences**—(1) No prosecution for an offence under this Act shall be instituted except by, or with the written consent of, the State Government or a local authority or a person authorised in this behalf by the State Government or a local authority :

Provided that a prosecution for an offence under this Act may be instituted by a purchaser referred to in section 12, if he produces in court a copy of the report of the public analyst along with the complaint.

(2) No court inferior to that of a Presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

#### NOTE

**Persons who can prosecute :—**

- (1) State Government,
- (2) Local authority,
- (3) With consent of above by a person authorised by them.
- (4) Purchaser if he produces certificate of the public analyst.

### SECTION 21

**Magistrate's power to impose enhanced penalties.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), it shall be lawful for for any Presidency magistrate or any magistrate of the first class to pass any sentence authorised by this Act, in excess of his powers under section 32 of the said Code.

### SECTION 22

**Protection of action taken in good faith.**—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

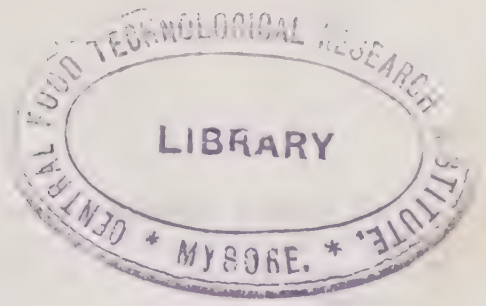
## APPENDIX A

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>See Page</i>
<b>Form No. 1.</b>	Memo to Director Central Laboratory	14
<b>Form No. 2.</b>	Certificate by the Central Laboratory	15
<b>Form No. 3.</b>	Report by the Public Analyst	32
<b>Form No. 4.</b>	Order to vendor to keep the sealed stock in safe custody	38
<b>Form No. 5.</b>	Receipt of seizure of food	39
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<b>Form No. 7.</b>	Memo to Public Analyst	44

### NOTE

For forms of labels of condensed milk or dried milk etc.	20, 21 & 22
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## APPENDIX B

### Definitions and Standards of quality

#### A.01 Beverages-Non-alcoholic

.01 **Aerated water, other than soda water** means potable water sweetened with sugar impregnated with carbon dioxide or oxygen or with both, under pressure, with or without admixture of salts of sodium, magnesium or calcium, singly or in combination, with or without Citric Acid and of the permitted flavouring and colouring substances, if any, and shall not contain tartaric acid or phosphoric acid or other mineral acid or any lead or other poisonous metal or any other added substance.

Aerated water shall be deemed to be below the standard of purity if it is manufactured from water which is unfit for drinking purposes or if ice manufactured from such water, is inserted in it.

.02 **Soda water** shall be potable water impregnated with carbon dioxide or oxygen or with both, under pressure with or without admixture of salts of sodium, magnesium or calcium, singly or in combination, and shall not contain any lead or other poisonous metal or any other added substance.

Soda water shall be deemed to be below the standard of purity if it is manufactured from water which is unfit for drinking purposes or if ice manufactured from such water, is inserted in it.

#### A.02 Baking Powder

**Baking Powder** means a combination capable, under conditions of baking, of yielding carbon dioxide, and consists of sodium bicarbonate, and acid-reacting material, starch or other neutral material.

The acid-reacting material of baking power shall be

- (a) tartaric acid or its salts, or both
- (b) acid salts of phosphoric acid.
- (c) acid compounds of aluminium, or
- (d) any combination of the foregoing.

When tested, baking power shall yield not less than 10 per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide.

#### A.03 Starchy Foods

.01 **Arrow Root** means the separated and purified starch from the rhizomes of the plant known as *Maranta arundinacea*.



**.02 Tapioca globules** known as Tapioca sago or **Sabudana** means the edible starchy product of the roots of the tapioca plant (*Manihot utilissima*) and shall be free from lime, talc or any other non-starchy foreign ingredients.

#### **A.04 Asafoetide (Heeng)**

**Asafoetida** means the oleo-gum-resin obtained from the resin obtained from the rhizome and root of *ferula foetida*, *Ferula rebricaulis* and other species of *Ferula*. It shall contain no sand, gravel or other foreign mineral matter, colophont resin, galbanum resin, ammoniacum resin or any other foreign resin; the ash shall not exceed 20 per cent. of its weight; and the alcoholic extract (with 90 per cent. alcohol) shall be not less than 25 per cent.

#### **A 05 Spices etc.**

**.01 Turmeric (Haldi)** means the dried rhizome or bulbous root of plants of genus *Curcuma* and species *longa* and includes turmeric in whatsoever form. It shall be free from damage by insect pest, from lead chromate and other artificial colouring matter, and shall not contain more than 2.5 parts per million of lead. It shall conform to the following standards :—

- (a) Moisture shall not be more than 10 per cent.
- (b) The characteristic boric acid test shall be positive.
- (c) Total Ash shall be not more than 7 per cent.
- (d) Ash insoluble in HCL shall not exceed 1.5 percent.

**.02 Cumin seed (zeera) (*Cuminum cyminum*)** shall not contain :—

- (a) more than 5 per cent. of foreign seeds.
- (b) more than 9.5 per cent. of total ash, and
- (c) more than 1.5 per cent. of ash insoluble in HCL.

**.03 Caraway (*Carum Carvi*) seeds** shall not contain

- (a) more than 5 percent of foreign seeds.
- (b) more than 8 per cent of total ash, and
- (c) more than 1.5 per cent of ash insoluble in HCL.

**.04 Cinnamon** means the dried inner bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* powdered cinnamon shall not contain any other foreign vegetable substance. It shall contain not more than 0.5 per cent of volatile essential oil.

**.05 Cloves** means the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia Caryophyllate*. They shall not contain any exhausted or partly-exhausted cloves, nor any foreign vegetable or mineral substance nor more than five per cent. by weight of clove stems. It shall contain not less than 15 per cent. of volatile other extract, not more than 7 per cent. of total ash and not more than 0.5 per cent of ash insoluble in HCL. (Vernacular name is long)



**.06 Coriander (Dhania)** is the dried fruit of the coriander plant, and shall not contain more than 7 per cent of total ash, and 1.5 per cent. of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

**.07 Black Pepper** of Pepper Corn means the sound fruit of *Piper nigrum* having the characteristic appearance and shall conform to the following standards ;

- (a) Deteriorated fruits and any extraneous matter shall not exceed 3 per cent.
- (b) Light berries shall not exceed 5 per cent.
- (c) Total non volatile ether extract shall be not less than 7 per cent.
- (d) Total starch content shall be not less than 30 per cent.
- (e) Total ash content shall not exceed 8 per cent, and
- (f) Ash insoluble in HCl shall not exceed 1.5 per cent.

**.08 Ginger** means the washed and dried or the decorticated and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* and shall be free from damage from insect pests. Sulphur dioxide may be used as a preservative. It shall conform to the following analytical standards:—

- (a) Alcohol (90 percent) soluble ... Not less than 4.5 per cent. extract.
- (b) Ash ... Not more than 7.0 per cent.
- (c) Water soluble ash ... Not less than 1.7 per cent.
- (d) Cold water soluble extract ... Not less than 10.0 per cent.

**.09 Cardamom "Lesser Cardamom"** or *Chhota Ilaychi* means the dried nearly ripe fruit of *Elecctaria cardamomum*. It shall not contain more than 5 percent of damaged seed or extraneous matter and shall be free from sand earth dirt and admixture by substituted seeds. It shall contain not less than 3.5 per cent of volatile oil. The total ash content shall not exceed 8 per cent and ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid 3 per cent.

**"Greater Caramom"**—*Bara Ilaychi* shall be the dried, nearly ripe fruit of the various species of the genus *Amomum* and shall contain not less than 1.0 per cent of volatile essential oils. The total ash content shall not exceed 8 per cent and ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid 3 per cent.

**.10 Chillies.** (*Capsicum*) means the dried, ripe fruit of the genus *Capsicum* and may contain brownish yellow flat seeds and shall be free from sand, earth, or dirt. It shall be free from infestation extraneous colouring matter, oil and other foreign substances or substitutes. It shall contain:—

- (a) not more than 3.0 per cent of calces and pedicles.
- (b) not more than 1.0 per cent foreign organic matter.
- (c) not more than 8.0 per cent total ash.

- (d) not more than 1.25 per cent ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid,
- (e) not more than 20 per cent crude fibre,
- (f) not less than 12 per cent non-volatile ether extract.

.11 **Aniseed or Sonf** is the dried, ripe fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*. It shall have the characteristic appearance and shall be free from sand, earth, dirt and admixture by substituted seeds. It shall not contain :—

- (a) more than 5 per cent of foreign seeds or matter,
- (b) more than 9 per cent of total ash,
- (c) more than 1.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid,
- (d) less than 2 per cent volatile oil.

.12 **Fennel Fruit** (or seeds) or **Sowa** means the dried ripe fruit of cultivated plants of *Foeniculum vulgare*. The fruit shall be sound and free from sand, earth, or other dirt and shall not contain —

- (a) more than 4 percent of foreign organic matter, seeds or stalks,
- (b) more than 9 per cent of total ash,
- (c) more than 2 percent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid,
- (d) less than 4 per cent of volatile oil.

.13 **Fennigreek (Methi)** is the dried ripe seeds of *Trigonella foenum-graecum*. It shall not contain more than 5 per cent damaged seeds or extraneous matter and shall be free from dust, dirt, extraneous weed seeds, off smell and insects. It shall not contain :—

- (a) more than 10 per cent of moisture,
- (b) more than 5 percent of foreign organic matter,
- (c) more than 7 per cent of total ash,
- (d) more than 2 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid,
- (e) less than 30 per cent of water soluble extract.

.14 **Nutmeg (Jaiphal)** means the dried seed (Kernel) of the fruit of *Myristica fragrans*. It shall be sound and free from infestation and conform to the following specification :—

- (a) not more than 5 per cent of total ash,
- (b) not more than 0.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid,
- (c) not less than 25 per cent of non-volatile ether extract,
- (d) not more than 10 per cent crude fibre.

.15 **Mace** (Jaitree) means the dried outer coat or arillus of the fruit *Myristica fragrans* and shall not contain the arillus of any other variety of *Myristica* including *M. malabarica* or *Fatua* (Bombay Mace) and *M. argentes* (Wild Mace).

It shall not contain :—

- (a) more than 5 per cent of the deteriorated article or extraneous of foreign organic matter,
- (b) more than 3 per cent of total ash,
- (c) more than 10 per cent of crude fibre,
- (d) less than 20 per cent and not more than 30 per cent of non-volatile ether extract.

#### A-06 Bean

Bean means dry kidney shaped or flattened seeds of the leguminous varieties used as food, either whole or prepared as dhal. It shall not contain hydrocyanic acid exceeding 20 parts per million as determined by A.O.A.C. Maceration method.

#### A. 07 Sweetening Agents

.01 **Cane Sugar** is the crystalized sugar obtained from sugar-cane, beetroot, etc. and includes the refined product obtained from gur.

It shall contain not more than 0.7 per cent of ash, not more than 1.5 per cent. of water and not less than 96.5 per cent. of sucrose.

.02 **Bura** shall contain not less than 96.5 per cent. of total sugar expressed as sucrose and should be free from all poisonous matter. In the case of Khandsari the minimum sugar content in term of sucrose should be not less than 90 per cent.

.03 **Honey** means the food derived entirely from the work of bees operating upon the nectar of flowers and other sweet exudation of plants. It shall not contain more than (a) 25 per cent. of moisture (2) 0.5 per cent. of ash, and (c) 10 per cent. of sucrose. The minimum reducing sugar content shall be 60 per cent. Fiehe's test should be negative.

.04 **Ice Candy** means the frozen ice produce containing sugar, with or without the addition of the permitted colouring or flavouring substances.

.05 **Gur** or jaggery means the product obtained by boiling or processing juice pressed out of sugar cane or extracted from palmyra palm, date palm or coconut palm.

It shall be free from substances deleterious to health and shall conform to the following analytical standards on dry weight basis :—

- (i) total sugars not less than 90 per cent and sucrose not less than 70 per cent,
- (ii) extraneous matter insoluble in water not more than 2 per cent,



(iii) total ash not more than 6 per cent,

(iv) ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid, (HCl) not more than 0.5 per cent.

Gur or jaggery other than that of the liquid or semi-liquid variety, shall not contain more than 10 per cent moisture.

#### A.08 Coffee

.01 (1) **Coffee (green raw or unroasted)** means the seed of Coffee Arabica, Coffee liberica or Coffea robusta, freed from all but a small portion of its spermoderm by decortication.

(2) **Roasted Coffee** means properly cleaned green coffee which has been roasted to a brown colour and has developed its characteristic aroma.

(3) **Ground Coffee** means the powdered product obtained from 'roasted Coffee' only and shall be free from husk.

(4) Coffee (green raw or unroasted), 'roasted coffee' and 'ground coffee' shall be free from any artificial colouring, flavouring, facing, extraneous matter or glazing substance and shall be in sound, dry and fresh condition free from rancid or obnoxious flavour.

(5) Coffee (green, raw or unroasted), 'roasted coffee' and 'ground coffee' shall conform the following analytical standards. —

- (i) Total ash (determined on the sample dried to constant weight at 100°C), shall be feathery white or bluish-white in colour and shall be not less than 3.5 per cent, and not more than 5.0 per cent, by weight of which not less than 0.5 per cent, shall be soluble in boiling distilled water. The ash insoluble in hot dilute HCl shall be not more than 0.1 per cent.
- (ii) The alkalinity of the ash per gram, of dried coffee shall be equivalent to not less than 3.4 ml. and not more than 4.4 ml, of N/10 acid.
- (iii) The caffeine content, as obtained by standard methods, shall be not less than 1.2 per cent.
- (iv) The aqueous extract (determined by extraction of 2 grams of the sample dried to constant weight of boiling distilled water for one hour under reflux) shall be not less than 25 per cent, and not more than 32 per cent.

.02 **Chichory** means the dried and roasted root of Chichorium intybus linn.

.03 **Coffee Chicory** mixture of Coffee mixed with chicory or Coffee and chicory shall be pure ground coffee mixed with roasted and ground chicory, and shall be in sound, dry and dust free condition with no rancid or obnoxious flavour.

Any tin or other receptacle containing a mixture of coffee and chicory shall not bear any misleading expression such as 'French coffee.'



### A. 09 Curry Powder

**Curry Powder.**—Curry powder shall contain not less than 85 per cent by weight of condiments and spices belonging to the group of aromatic herbs and seeds such as black-pepper, cinnamon, cloves, coriander, cardamon, chillies, cumin seeds, fenugreek, garlic, ginger, mustard, poppy seeds, turmeric, mace nutmeg, curry leaves, white pepper, saffron and seeds, and shall contain not more than 15 per cent. by weight of farinaceous matter and salt. If the manufacturer includes any spices condiments, or any substance other than the aromatic herbs and seeds enumerated, the exact nature of such added ingredient or ingredients shall be specified on the wrapper or label prominently and such additions shall be made in lieu of, or partial replacement of farinaceous material and/or salt quota. The aromatic seeds and herbs enumerated constitute the proper ingredients and not more than one, or all of these may be used at the discretion of the manufacturer in the preparation of the curry powder.

### A. 10 Edible Fat

.01 **Beef fat** or suet means fat obtained from a beef carcass. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 193 to 200 and an Iodine value from 35 to 46.

.02 **Mutton fat** means fat obtained from the carcass of sheep. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 192 to 195 and an Iodine value from 35 to 46.

.03 **Goat fat** means the rendered fat from Goat. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 193 to 196 and an Iodine value from 36 to 45.

.04 **Lard** means the rendered fat from hogs and shall not contain more than one per cent. of substances other than fatty acids and fat. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 192 to 193 and an Iodine value from 52 to 65.

### A. 11 Milk and Milk Products

.01 **Milk** means the normal clean and fresh secretion obtained by complete milking of the udder of a healthy cow, buffalo, goat or sheep during the period following at least 72 hours after calving or until colostrum free whether such secretion has been processed or not.

.01 **Cow milk** shall contain not less than 3.5 per cent. of milk fat except in Orissa, where it shall be not less than 3 per cent and in Punjab and PEPSU where it shall be not less than 4.0 per cent. The milk solid other than milk fat, shall be not less than 8.5 per cent.

.02 **Buffalo milk** shall contain not less than 5.0 per cent. of milk fat except in Delhi, Punjab, PEPSU, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Bombay and Saurashtra where it shall be not less than 6 per cent. The milk solids other than milk fat, shall be not less than 9 per cent.

.03 **Goat or Sheep milk** shall contain not less than 3.0 per cent. of milk fat except in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, PEPSU, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Travancore-Cochine where it shall not be less than 3.5 per cent. The milk solids other than milk fat shall be not less than 9 per cent.

Where milk, other than skimmed milk, is sold or offered for sale without any indication as to whether it is derived from cow, buffalo goat, or sheep, the standard prescribed for buffalo milk shall apply.

.02 **Skimmed milk** means milk from which all or most of the milk fat has been removed by mechanical or any other process and includes "separated milk" or "machine skimmed milk". The milk solids other than milk fat shall be not less than 8.5 per cent.

.03 **Butter milk** means the product obtained after removal of butter from curds by churning or otherwise.

.04 **Toned milk** shall be prepared by toning milk with fresh separated milk or with separated reconstituted from spray dried skimmed milk powder.

It shall contain not less than 3.0 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat.

.05. **Butter** means the product prepared exclusively from the milk or cream of cow or buffalo, or both, with or without the addition of salt and annatto and shall contain not less than 80 per cent. of milk fat and not more than 16 per cent. of moisture. No preservative is permissible in butter.

**Dahi or curd**—(a) Whole milk dahi or curd means the product obtained from fresh whole milk either of cow or buffalo by souring. It shall not contain any ingredient not found in milk.

(b) Skimmed milk dahi or curd means the product obtained from skimmed milk either of cow or buffalo by souring. It shall not contain any ingredient not found in milk.

The standard of purity of dahi or curd shall be the same as prescribed for the milk from which it is derived.

.07 **Condensed milk** means milk which has been concentrated from full cream milk by removal of part of its water with or without the addition of sugar, and includes the article commonly known as 'evaporated milk' but does not include the article commonly known as 'dried milk' or 'milk powder'. It shall be free from preservatives other than sugar and contain and at least 31 per cent. of milk solids of which at least 9 per cent. shall be fat.

.08 **Condensed skimmed milk** means skimmed milk which has been concentrated by removal of part of its water with or without the addition of sugar. The total milk solids including milk fat shall not be below 26.0 percent. in the sweetened variety and 20 percent. in the unsweetened variety.

.09 **Chhanna** means the product obtained by precipitating the curd from boiling whole milk of cow and buffalo by the addition of lactic or citric acids, or any other suitable coagulating agent.

Chhanna prepared from cow milk or buffalo milk shall contain a minimum of 15 per cent. of milk fat.

.10 **Cream** means that portion of milk rich in milk fat which has risen to the surface of milk on standing and has been removed or which



has been separated from milk by centrifugal force. It shall contain not less than 40 per cent. of milk fat and shall not contain any added substance. The fat separated from cream shall conform to the specification prescribed for ghee.

.01 **Dry whole milk** (Milk powder, Powdered milk, Powdered whole milk) shall contain not less than 95 per cent of milk solids and 26 per cent of milk fat.

.02 **Dry Skim milk** (Skim milk powder, Powdered skim milk) shall contain not less than 95 per cent. of milk solids.

.11 **Ice-cream** means the frozen food made with cream, milk or other milk products, sweetened with sugar or honey and with or without (a) egg, (b) fruits, (c) nuts, (d) chocolates, (e) stabiliser not more than 0.5 per cent. of the finished product and (f) permissible flavour or colour. It shall contain not less than 36 per cent by weight of solids fruits or nuts or both, the content of milk fat may be proportionately reduced but not less than 8.0 per cent by weight. It shall not contain any starch, artificial sweetening agent or any other extraneous matter. Ice-cream prepared from skimmed milk shall not contain less than 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat.

.12 **Mixed Ice-cream** means the same as ice-cream in composition except that it may contain starch or any other innocuous filler. The fat content and total solid content should be the same as prescribed for ice-cream.

.13 **Khoa** means the product derived from milk of cow or buffalo by partial desiccation of water therefore by the process of heating and it shall not contain any ingredient not found in milk. The moisture content of Khoa shall not exceed 10 per cent. and the fat content shall not be less than 20 per cent.

.14 **Ghee** means the pure clarified fat derived solely from milk or from curds or from cream to which, no colouring matter or preservative has been added. It shall conform to the following specifications in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal (except Bishnupur) and PEPSU (except Mahendragarh) :—

(a) Butyro refractometer reading at 40°C	40.0 to 43.0
(b) Reichert Value	Not less than 28.0
(c) Free fatty acids as oleic acid.	Not more than 3.0 per cent
(d) Moisture	Not more than 0.3 percent

In Madras, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, Mysore, Orissa, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Madhya Bharat, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh, (except cotton tract areas) and Rajasthan (except Jodhpur) the specifications will be the same as above except that Reichert Value shall be not less than 26.0.

In Saurashtra, Kutch, cotton tract of Madhya Pradesh, Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan and Bishnupur sub-division of West Bengal the Reichert Value shall be not less than 21 and the Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C shall be between 41.5 to 45.0. The limits for Free fatty



acids and moisture shall be the same as for ghee in Punjab PFPSU etc. given above.

*Explanation.*— By cotton tract is meant the area in Madhya Pradesh where cotton seed is extensively fed to the cattle.

### NOTE

#### Pure Milk at a glance

	Milk Fat	Milk solids other than Milk Fat
Cow Milk	Not less than% :	Not less than%
Punjab & Pepsu	4.0	8.5
Orissa	3.0	
Other places	3.5	
Buffalo Milk or Cow and Buffalo mixed milk :		
Delhi, Punjab		
Pepsu, Uttar Pradesh		
Bihar, West Beugal	6.0	9.0
Assam, Bombay		
Surashtra		
Other Places	5.0	
<u>Goat and Sheep</u>		
Punjab.		
Madha Pradesh		
Pepsu, Bombay	3.5	9.0
Uttar Pradesh		
Travancore-Cochine		
Other places	3	
<u>Toned Milk</u>	3	8.5

## Pure Ghee at a glance

	R. M. Value	B. R. Reading	Free Fatty acids	Moisture.
Punjab, Uttar Pardesh, Bhopal, Yindhya Pardesh Bihar,	Not les than % 28.0	40.0 to 43.0	Not more than % 3.0	Not more than % 0.3
West Bengal (except Bishrupur)				
Pepsu (except Mahendragarh)				
Madras, Andhra, Travancore-Cochine, Hyderabad, Mysore. Orissa, Assam, Tripura, Manipure, Madhya Bharat, Lombay Himachal Pardesh Mahendragarh, Madhya Pardesh (except Cotton truck areas) Rajasthan (except Jodhpur)				
Surashtra. Kutch, Madhya Bharat Cotton tracts, Jodhpur, Bishnupur	26.0	do	do	do
	21.0 %	41.5 to 45.0	do	do

Cotton tract area means the area where cattle are extensively fed on cotton seed.

## A. 12 Margarine

**Margarine** means any article of food which resembles butter in consistency, appearance and moisture content but which does not contain more than 10 per cent. of milk fat, the rest being animal fat or vegetable oil product or both. It shall contain at least 80 per cent. of fat and not more than 16 per cent. of moisture. It shall contain not less than 5 per cent. of its weight of til oil.

## A.13. Saffron (Zafran)

**Saffron** means dried stigmata and tops of styles of *Crocus sativus*, and (a) it must not contain any foreign colouring matter or any other foreign matter, organic or inorganic, (b) it must not lose more than 12 per cent. of its weight when dried at 100°C (212°F) to constant weight, and (c) it must contain not less than 5 per cent. of petroleum ether extract.

## A. 14. Tea

**Tea** means tea derived exclusively from the leaves and buds of plants of the *Camellia* genus and the species. It shall conform to the following specifications :—

- (a) Total ash determined on tea dried to a constant weight at 100°C. 5.0 to 8.0 per cent.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (b) Total ash soluble in boiling distilled Water.  | Not less than 40.0 per cent. of total ash.   |
| (c) Ash insoluble in HCl   | Not more than 1.0 per cent.  |
| (d) Extarct obtained by boiling dry tea (dried at constant weight at 100°C) with 100 parts of distilled water for one hour under reflux. | Not less than 35 per cent.   |
| (e) Alkalinity of Soluble ash  | Not less than 1.3 per cent. and not more than 2 per cent expressed as K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> . |
| (f) Crude fibre.   | Not more than 15 per cent.   |

### A.15. Salt-Edible (Common-Salt)

**Edible Common Salt** means a crystalline solid, white or pale, pink or light grey in colour, free from visible contamination with clay, grit and other extraneous adulterants and impurities. It shall not contain moisture in excess of 6 per cent. of the weight of the undried sample. It shall contain on dry weight basis (a) at least 96.0 per cent. by weight of sodium chloride (NaCl), (b) not more than 1.0 per cent. by weight of matter insoluble in water and (c) not more than 3.0 per cent. by weight of matter soluble in water other than sodium chloride.

### A. 16. Fruit Products

**.01. Fruit Juice** means the unfermented and unconcentrated liquid expressed from sound, ripe fresh fruit, and with or without—

- (a) sugar, dextrose, invert sugar, or liquid, glucose, either or in combination.
- (b) water, peel oil, fruit essences and flavour, common salt, ascorbic acid, citric acid and permitted colours and preservative.

The acidity of the finished product calculated as citric acid shall not be less than 4 per cent in the case of pure Lemon juice or pulp and not less than 5 per cent in the case of pure lime juice but shall not exceed 3.5 per cent in the case of other juices.

**.02. Tomato Juice** means canned or bottled, unconcentrated pasteurized juice expressed from tomato with a proportion of the pulp expressed with or without the application of heat by any method that does not add water to such juice, from whole, ripe tomatoes from which all stems and objectionable portions have been removed and with or without—

- (a) salt,
- (b) sugar, or dextrose, or both added in dry form,
- (c) citric acid, malic acid or ascorbic acid,
- (d) permitted colours.

The total soluble solids W/W shall be not less than 5 per cent.



**.03. Fruit Syrup** means sweetened fruit juice containing sugar, dextrose, invert sugar, or liquid glucose either singly or in combination, with or without—

- (a) water, peel-oil, fruit essences and flavours, common salt,
- (b) citric acid, ascorbic acid,
- (c) permitted preservative and colours.

The total soluble solids W/W shall be not less than 65 per cent.

**.04 Fruit Squash** means the expressed juice of the sound ripe fruit with the pulp, containing sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose either singly or in combination and with or without—

- (a) water, peel-oil, fruit essences and flavours, common salt,
- (b) citric acid, ascorbic acid,
- (c) permitted preservative and colours.

The total soluble solids W/W in the finished product shall be not less than 40 per cent.

**.05. Fruit Beverage or Fruit Drink** means any beverage or drink which is purported to be prepared from fruit juice and water, or carbonated water, and containing sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose either singly or in combination and with or without—

- (a) water, peel-oil, fruit essences and flavours,
- (b) citric acid, ascorbic acid,
- (c) permitted preservative and colours.

Total soluble solids W/W in the final product shall be not less than 10 percent.

**.06. Tomato Sauce, Tomato Ketchup, Tomato Relish** or any other expression conveying the meaning that the product so designated is a form of a tomato sauce, shall be preparation of sound and ripe tomatoes with or without—

- (a) sugar, salt, vinegar, acetic acid, onions, spices or condiments,
- (b) citric acid, ascorbic acid,
- (c) permitted preservative and colours.

Total acidity in terms of acetic acid shall be not less than 1.2 per cent and the total soluble solids W/W not less than 25 per cent. It shall not contain any other vegetable substance.

**.07. Jam** means the product obtained by processing fresh fruit, canned fruit, dried fruit or fruit pulp, with water, sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose either singly or in combination by boiling to a suitable consistency and with or without—

- (a) citric, malic, ascorbic acid,
- (b) permitted preservative and colours,
- (c) pectin in the form of fruit juice or pulp.

The minimum soluble solids W/W shall be 60 per cent. Jam shall not contain :—

- (a) less than 45 per cent. of fruit except where fruit is strawberry or raspberry when it shall contain not less than 25 per cent.
- (b) sweetening agent other than specified above.
- (c) apple or rhubarb, but it may contain in any amount that reasonably compensates for any deficiency in the natural acidity or pectin content of the fruit used in its preparation.
- (d) tartaric acid, or
- (e) extraneous pectin, agar or gelatin.

.08. **Jam with added pectin** means the product obtained by processing fresh fruit, canned fruit, dried fruit or fruit pulp with water, sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose, either singly or in combination, by boiling to a suitable consistency and with or without—

- (a) (i) citric, malic, ascorbic acid,  
(ii) lemon or lime juice,  
✓ (iii) cider vinegar ;
- (b) pectin or pectinous preparation,
- (c) permitted preservative and colours.

It shall not contain less than 27 per cent. of the named fruit except where such fruit is strawberry or raspberry when it shall contain not less than 15 per cent.

Total soluble solids W/W shall not be less than 60 per cent. The product shall be labelled as “Jam with added Pectin”.

.09. **Marmalade** means the product made from any combination of peel, pulp, and juice of the named citrus fruit by boiling with water, sugar, dextrose, invert sugar liquid glucose either singly or in combination, to a suitable consistency and with or without an acid ingredient in an amount that reasonably compensate for any deficiency in the natural acidity of the fruit used in its preparation, consisting of :

- (a) citric, malic, tartaric, or ascorbic acid,
- (b) lemon or lime juice,
- ✓ (c) cider vinegar.

It may contain permitted preservative and colours. It shall not contain less than 45 per cent of the named fruit.

Total soluble solids W/W shall be not less than 60 per cent.

.10. **Marmalade with added Pectin** means the product made from any combination of peel, pulp and juice of the named citrus fruit by boiling with water, sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose, either singly or in combination to a suitable consistency with or without—

- (a) (i) citric, malic, tartaric, ascorbic acid,

- (ii) lemon or lime juice.
- (b) pectin or pectinous preparation.
- (c) permitted preservative and colours.

It shall not contain less than 27 percent of the named fruit.

Total soluble solids W/W shall be not less than 60 per cent.

The product should be labelled as "Marmalade with added Pectin".

.11. **Fruit Chutney** means a preparation made from sound fruits and vegetables with spices, salt, onion, garlic, sugar, jaggery, vinegar or acetic acid, and shall contain not less than 50 per cent of total soluble solids W/W and permitted preservative.

.12. **Sauce** shall be the product derived from any suitable kind and variety of fruit and vegetable which are wholesome and which shall be practically free from insect or fungal attack or blemish affecting the quality of the fruit or vegetable. The only substances that may be added are fruit, vegetable, their pulp, juice, dried fruit, sugar, spices, salt, vinegar, acetic acid, citric acid, malic acid, onion, garlic, flavouring material and permitted preservatives and colours.

#### A. 17. Edible Oils

.01. **Coconut oil** (Naryal-ka-tel) means the oil expressed from copra obtained from the kernel of *Cocos nucifera* nuts. It shall be clear free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometre reading at 40°C	34.0 to 35.5
(b) Saponification value	250 to 260
(c) Iodine value	7.5 to 10.0
(d) Polenske value	Not less than 13.0
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

.02. **Cotton seed oil** (Binola-ka-tel) means the oil expressed from clean, sound and decorticated cotton seeds (genus *Gossypium*), refined and dehydrated. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometre	57.9 to 60.2
(b) Saponification value	190 to 198
(c) Iodine value	7.5 to 10.0
(d) Polenske value	Not less than 13.0
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 1.0 per cent.



**.03. Groundnut oil (Moongh-phali-ka-tel)** means the oil expressed from clean and sound groundnuts (*Arachis hypogaea*). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil.

It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	54.0 to 57.1
(b) Saponification value	188 to 196
(c) Iodine value	85 to 99
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.
(f) Bellier test (turbidity temperature).	30°C to 41°C

**.04. Linseed oil (Tisi-ka-tel)** means the oil obtained by process of expressing clean and sound linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometre reading at 40°C.	69.5 to 74.3
(b) Saponification value	188 to 195
(c) Iodine value	Not less than 170 per cent
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 2.0 per cent.

**.05. Mahua oil** means the oil expressed from clean and sound seeds or nuts of *Madhuca* (*Bassia lotifolia* or *B. Longifolia* or a mixture of both). It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	49.5 to 52.7
(b) Saponification value	187 to 196
(c) Iodine value	58 to 70
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 2.0 per cent.
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 20.0 per cent.

**.06. Mustard oil (Sarson-ka-tel)** means the oil expressed from clean and sound mustard seeds, belonging to the *compestris*, *junceae* or *napus* varieties of *Brassia*. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended, or foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	58.0 to 60.5
(b) Saponification value	168 to 176
(c) Iodine value	96 to 108
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.2 per cent.
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 Per cent.

The test for argemone oil should be negative.

.07. **Olive oil** means the oil expressed from the ripe olive fruit (*Olea europea*). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	53.0 to 56.0
(b) Saponification value	185 to 196
(c) Iodine value	79 to 90
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

.08. **Poppy seed oil** means the oil expressed from poppy seeds (*Papaver somniferum*). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	60.0 to 64.0
(b) Saponification value	186 to 194
(c) Iodine value	133 to 143
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

.09. **Safflower oil** (*barrey-ka-tel*) means the oil expressed from the seeds of *Carthamus tinctorius*. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	62.4 to 64.7
(b) Saponification value	186 to 196
(c) Iodine value	135 to 146
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.

(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.
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.10. **Taramira oil** means the oil expressed from clean and sound seeds of Taramira (*Eruca sativa*). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	58.0 to 60.0
(b) Saponification value	174 to 177
(c) Iodine value	99 to 105
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

.11. **Til oil** (Gingelly or sesame oil) means the oil expressed from clean and sound seeds of Til (*Sesamum indicum*), black, brown, white, or mixed. It shall be clear free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	58.0 to 61.0
(b) Saponification value	188 to 193
(c) Iodine value	105 to 115
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent,
(e) Free fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

.12. **Nigar Seed Oil** (*Sargiya-ka-tel*) means the edible oil obtained by process of expressing clean and and sound seeds of *Guizotia abyssinica*. It shall be clear and free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, mineral or other oil. It shall conform to the following standards :

(a) Butyro-refractometer-reading at 40°C	61.0 to 65.0
(b) Saponification value	188 to 193
(c) Iodine value	125 to 135
(d) Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent
(e) Free fatty acids as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent
(f) Bellier test (turbidity temperature)	25°C to 26°C



### A. 18. Cereals

.01. **Atta** means the coarse product obtained by milling or grinding wheat and sieving it. It shall contain not more than 2.5 per cent of ash and not less than 7 per cent of gluten both calculated on dry weight basis. It shall be free from grit and the alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol) shall not exceed 0.1 per cent expressed as sulphuric acid ( $H_2SO_4$ ).

.02. **Maida** means the fine product made by milling or grinding wheat and bolting or dressing the resulting wheat meal. It shall contain not more than 1.0 per cent of ash and not less than 8.0 per cent of gluten both calculated on dry weight basis. The alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol) shall not exceed 0.1 per cent, expressed as sulphuric acid ( $H_2SO_4$ ).

.03. **Semolina (Suji)** is the food prepared from wheat by the process of grinding and bolting to such a degree of fineness that it passes through a No. 20 Sieve and not more than 3 per cent passes through a No. 100 Sieve. It shall be free from grit and insect infestation, musty smell and off-odour and should be creamy yellow in colour.

It shall contain :—

- (a) not more than 1 per cent of total ash ;
- (b) not more than 13.5 per cent of moisture.
- (c) not less than 6.5 per cent of gluten.

### A. 19. Vanaspati

**Vegetable Oil Product or Vanaspati** means any refined edible vegetable oil or oils, subjected to a process of hydrogenation in any form. It shall be prepared by hydrogenation from groundnut oil, cotton seed oil and sesame oil or mixtures thereof or any other harmless vegetable oils allowed by the Government for the purpose. It shall conform to the standard specified below :

- (i) It shall not contain any harmful colouring, flavouring or any other matter deleterious to health.
- (ii) No colour shall be added to hydrogenated vegetable oil unless so authorised by Government, but in no event any colour resembling the colour of ghee shall be added.
- (iii) If any flavour is used, it shall be distinct from that of ghee in accordance with a list of permissible flavours and in such quantities as may be prescribed by Government.
- (iv) It shall not have moisture, exceeding 0.25 per cent.
- (v) The melting point as determined by the capillary slip method shall be from 30°C to 37°C, both inclusive.
- (vii) The Butyro-refractometer reading at 40° shall not be less than 48.
- (viii) It shall not have unsaponifiable matter exceeding 1.25 per cent.
- (viii) It shall not have free fatty acids (calculated as Oleic acid) exceeding 0.25 per cent.

- (ix) The product on melting shall be clear in appearance and shall be free from staleness or rancidity, and pleasant to taste and smell.
- (x) It shall contain raw or refined sesame (til) oil not less than 5 per cent by weight, but sufficient so that when the Vegetable Oil Product is mixed with refined groundnut oil in the proportion of 20 : 80, the red colour produced by the Baudouin test shall not be lighter than 2.0 Red units in a 1 cm. cell on a lovibond scale.
- (xi) It shall contain not less than 700 I.U. of synthetic Vitamin 'A' per ounce.

#### A. 20. Vinegar

**Vinegar** means a liquid derived from alcoholic and acetous fermentation of any suitable medium such as fruits, malt, molasses, sugarcane juice, etc.

Vinegar shall conform to the following standards :

1. It shall contain at least 3.75 grammes of acetic acid per 100 ml.
2. It shall contain at least 1.5 per cent W/V of total solids and 0.18 per cent of ash.
3. It shall not contain (i) sulphuric acid or any other mineral acids, (ii) lead or copper, (iii) arsenic amounts exceeding 1.5 parts per million, and (iv) any foreign substance or colouring matter except caramel.
4. Malt vinegar, in addition, shall have at least 0.05 per cent of phosphorus pentoxide ( $P_2O_5$ ) and 0.04 per cent of nitrogen.

Brewed vinegar shall not be fortified with acetic acid.

Synthetic vinegar shall be distinctly labelled as "synthetic" and shall state on label "prepared from acetic acid."

#### A. 21. Catechu

**Catechu** (Edible) shall be the dried aqueous extract prepared from the heart-wood of *Acacia catechu*. It shall be free from infestation, sand earth or other direct and shall conform to the following standards :

- (a) 5 ml. of 1 per cent aqueous solution, and 0.1 per cent solution of ferric ammonium sulphate shall give a dark green colour, which on the addition of sodium hydroxide solution shall change to purple,
- (b) When dried to constant weight at 100°C, it shall not lose more than 12 per cent of its weight.
- (c) Water insoluble residue (dried at 100°C) shall not be more than 25 per cent by weight.
- (d) Alcohol insoluble residue in 90 per cent alcohol dried at 100°C, not more than 30 per cent by weight.

- (e) Total ash on dry basis-not more than 8 per cent by weight.
- (f) Ash insoluble in HCl not more than 0.5 per cent on dry weight basis.

#### A. 22. Gelatin

**Gelatin** shall be purified air-dried product obtained by extraction with hot water, of certain tissues such as skin, ligaments and bones of slaughtered healthy animals. It shall be colourless, transparent, odourless, in brittle sheets or in vitreous shreds, shall be free from objectionable taste and odour and from pathogenic bacteria and shall not contain any added colour, dyes of the inorganic group or coal tar dyes; shall not contain poisonous metals above the permissible limit, shall be completely soluble in acetic acid and insoluble in 90 per cent alcohol and ether; shall dissolve in water (1 in 50) and solidify to a jelly on cooling.

It shall not contain :

- (a) more than 15 per cent moisture ;
- (b) more than 3.25 percent of total ash ;
- (c) more than 350 parts per million of sulphur dioxide ,
- (d) less than 15 per cent of nitrogen on dry weight basis.

Gelatin meant for human consumption should be labelled as "Edible Gelatin."

#### A. 23. Mustard

**Mustard seed** means the dried, ripe seed of *Brassica*, *Nigra*, *Brassica Juncea* and other allied cultivated varieties of the species belonging to the natural order *Cruciferae* and to the genus *Sinapis* or *Brassica*. The common species are black or brown mustard (*B. nigra*), brown or serepta mustard (*B. besseriana*) white or yellow mustard (*B. alba*) and Indian mustard (*B. juncea*).

It shall not contain :

- (a) more than 5 per cent of foreign organic matter, and shall be free from insect pests. It shall be free from argemone seeds ;
- (b) more than 5 per cent of total ash ;
- (c) more than 1.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid;
- (d) less than 0.6 per cent of volatile essential oil.

#### A. 24. Poppy

**Poppy seed** is the dried, ripe seed from the fruit of *Opium Poppy*, *Papaver somniferum*. The seeds may be white or greyish in colour.

It shall not contain :

- (a) more than 5 per cent by weigh. of other harmless foreign seeds, dust or other foreign or vegetable matter ;
- (b) more than 8 per cent of total ash ,
- (c) less than 40 per cent of oil.



# APPENDIX C

## Central Committee for Food Standards

### A. Ex-Officio

1. Director General Health Services.....Chairman.
2. Director, Central Food Laboratory.

### Experts

3. Dr. K. Mitra, Assistant Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.
4. Dr. V. Subrahmanyam, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

### B. Representatives of the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Commerce & Industry, Railways & Defence.

5. Shree V.P. Anantanarayana, Agriculture Marketing Advisor, Ministry of food & Agriculture, New Delhi.
6. Shri V.A. Mehta, Assistant Development Officer, Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi,
7. Dr. B. Lal on Official Duty (medical) Railway Board. New Delhi,
8. Lt.-Col. A.G. Ferrandes, A.M.C., Assistant Director of Supplies, Q.M.G.'s Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

### C. Representatives of each Part A State and B State,

9. Shri S. Narayana Iyer, Government Analyst (Foods and Drugs), Madras.
10. Dr. D. Subba Rao, Director of Public Health (Andhra), Kurnool.
11. Shri S. T. Rodda. Assistant Director of Public Health in charge of Public Health Laboratory, Poona.
12. Shri Sachindra Nath Mitra, Public Health Analyst for Food and Water, West Bengal Public Health Laboratories, Calcutta.
13. Shri S. Roy, Public Analyst, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
14. Dr. B. D. Kochhar, Public Analyst. Government of Public. Ambala Cantoment.

15. Dr. N. K. Roy, Director, Madhya Pradesh Health Institute, Nagpur.
16. Shri B. K. Dutta Roy, Public Analyst to the Government of Assam, Shillong.
17. Shri Amarendranath Dass, Public Analyst to the Government of Orissa, State Public Health Laboratory, Cuttak.
18. Dr. S. C. Roy, Chemical Analyst to the Government of Bihar, Patna.
19. Dr. Shankarlal Gargye, Director of Health Service, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior.
20. Shri K. V. Krishna Warier, Public Analyst, Government of Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum.
21. Shri P. N. Bhargava, Chief Analyst, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
22. Shri S. D. Bhatia, Chemical Examiner, State Analytical Laboratory, Patiala.
23. Dr. S. Seshagiri Rao, Director of Public Health, Government of Mysore, Mysore.
24. Dr. F. G. D'Souza, Director of Health Services, Saurashtra.
25. Dr. L. D. Khatri, Director, Medical and Public Health Services, Hyderabad State, Hyderabad.

#### D. Representatives of Part C States.

26. Major M. S. Chadha, Director of Health Services, Delhi State, Delhi.
27. Dr. Tajwiz Singh, Assistant Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.

#### E. Representatives of Industry and Commerce.

28. Shri Gulabchand Hirachand, Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort Bombay.
29. Shri P. D. Bhargava, Midland Fruit and Vegetable Products, Masani Railway Station, Mathura Uttar Pradesh.

#### F. Representation of the Medical Profession.

30. Dr. C. Gopalan Deputy Director, Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.

# APPENDIX D

## DRAFT

### AMENDMENTS IN RULES

*(Published in the Gazette dated 28-7-1956)*

### MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*New Delhi, the 13th July, 1956*

**S.R.O. 1956.**—The following draft of further amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, which the Central Government after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards, propose to make in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 23 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th August, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

### DRAFT AMENDMENT

#### Rule 4 (6)

1. For sub-rule (6) of rule 4, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“(6) The fees payable in respect of such a certificate shall be Rs. 40/- per sample of food analysed”.

#### Rule 12-A

2. After rule 12, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“12-A Warranty : Every trader selling an article of food shall, if the purchaser so requires, deliver to the purchaser a warranty in Form VI-A.



**Form VI-A.**

23. In Appendix A, the following Form VI-A shall be inserted, namely :—

**FORM VI-A****Form of Warranty**

Invoice No. .... Place.....  
 From..... Date.....  
 To.....

Date of sale	Nature & quality of article	Quantity	Price
1	2	3	4

I/we hereby certify that food/foods mentioned in this invoice is/are warranted to be pure, to be in accordance with the description and to comply with the requirements of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (No. 37 of 1954), and the rules made thereunder.

Signature and address of  
Supplier/suppliers."

**Rule 22 Item 16**

3. In the table under rule 22, after item 15 relating to "Aerated water" the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

16	Vanaspati	...	...	...	...	16 oz.
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**Rule 26**

4. For rule 26, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

26. **Natural colouring matter which may be used** — The following natural colouring principles, whether isolated from natural colours or produced synthetically, may be used in or upon any article of food :
- (a) Cochineal or Carmine.
  - (b) Carotin and Carotenoids.
  - (c) Chlorophyll,
  - (d) Lactoflavin.
  - (e) Caramel.
  - (f) Annatto."

**Rule 28**

5. For rule 28, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"28. **Coal tar dyes which may be used.**—No coal tar dyes except the following shall be used in foods :

Colour	Common name	Colour Index	Chemical Class
1	Red...Ponceau 4R	185	Azo
	Carmoisine	179	Azo
	Red 6B	57	Azo
	Red FB	225	Triphenylmethane
	Acid Magenta II	692	Azo
	Fast Red E	182	Pyrazolone
2	Yellow...Tartrazine	640	Azo
	*Sunset Yellow FCF	...	Triphenylmethane
3	Blue...Blue VRS	672	Indigoid
	Indigo Carmine	1180	Bisazo
4	Black...Brilliant Black BN	...	
	*F.D. & C. No. 6	...	

### Rule 29

6. For rule 29, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

**29. Use of permitted coal tar dyes prohibited.**—Use of permitted coal tar dyes in or upon any food other than those enumerated below is prohibited ;

- (a) Ice-cream including mixed ice-cream.
- (b) Dairy products except milk, dahi, butter, ghee, chhana, condensed milk, cream and baby foods.
- (c) Smoked fish.
- (d) Egg preparations.
- (e) Biscuit, pastry, confectionery and sweets.
- (f) Fruit products.
- (g) Non-alcoholic beverages except tea, cocoa and coffee.
- (h) Custard powder.
- (i) Jelly crystals.
- (j) Soup powder.

### Rule 30

7. For rule 30, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

**30. Maximum limit of permissible colours**—The maximum limit of any permitted coal tar colours or a mixture of permitted coal tar colours which may be added to any food shall not exceed 1.5 grains per pound of food”:

### Rule 32

8. For rule 32, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

**32. Contents of the label.**—Unless exempted by the Act or any of the rules thereunder, every label shall include :

- (a) the name, trade name or description of food contained in the package ;
- (b) the name and business address of the manufacturer or importer or vendor or packer ;

- (c) where any permissible preservative and/or colouring agent is present, a declaration to the effect that it contains permitted preservative, permitted flavouring, permitted colouring agents ;
- (d) the net weight or number or measure or volume of contents as the case may require ; and
- (e) a batch number or code number.

Provided that in respect of a package containing not more than one ounce of tea, or two pieces of biscuits, confectionaries and sweets, individually wrapped and placed in large containers, all the particulars required under this rule need not be declared on each individual label or wrapper”.

### Rule 33

9. For rule 33, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“33. **Declaration and the contents of the label to be printed.**—  
The declaration and the contents of the label required under these rules shall be printed ,

- (i) in English in respect of products imported from abroad; and
- (ii) in English and Hindi (in Devnagari script) in respect of products of Indian origin.”

### Rule 37

10. To rule 37, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that this rule shall not apply in respect of established trade or fancy names of confectionary biscuits and sweets, such as Barley Sugar, Bulls Eye, Cream Cracker”.

### Rule 40 (2)

11. Rule 40 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) and after sub-rule (1) so renumbered the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—

- (2) Any beverage which does not contain at least ten per centum of fruit juice in its composition shall not be described as a fruit syrup, fruit juice, squash or cordial or crush and shall be described as a synthetic syrup. Every synthetic syrup shall have a label, whether attached thereto or printed on the wrapper of such container, or otherwise, which may lead the consumer into believing that it is a fruit product. Neither the word “FRUIT” shall be used in describing such a product nor shall it be sold under the cover of a label which carries picture of any fruit. Aerated water containing no fruit juice or pulp shall not have a label which leads the consumer into believing that it is a fruit product”



**Rule 42 A, (ii), (iii)**

12. Sub-rules (ii) and (iii) of rule 42 (A) shall be omitted.

**Rule 42 B. (f).**

13. In rule 42 (B) (f) the word cream in the form of declaration shall be omitted.

**Rule 42 B, (iii)**

14. In rule 42 (B) (iii) the words "or cream milk" occurring after the words "skimmed milk" shall be omitted.

**Rule 53 (5)**

15. In rule 43 after sub-rule (4) the following sub-rule shall be inserted namely :—

- (5) Nothing contained in this rule shall apply in the case of sweets confectionary, biscuits, bakery products, processed fruits and vegetables ; but whenever permitted preservatives or flavouring or colouring matter is added extraneously, such addition shall be mentioned."

**Rule 44 (g) (i).**

"16. In rule 44—

- (a) for sub-rule (g) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"(g) any article of food which contains any artificial sweetner except saccharin, or in the preparation of which any such artificial sweetner has been used."

- (b) after sub-rule (h) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"(i) mixture of coffee and any other substance except chicory."

**Rule 47**

17. For rule 47, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :

"47. **Addition of Saccharin to be mentioned on the label**—Saccharin may be added to any food if the container of such food is labelled with an adhesive declaratory label, which shall be in the form given below :

This.....contains an admixture of not more than.....  
(Name of food)

.....grains of saccharin per pound.

**Rule 48 A**

18. After rule 48. The following rule shall be inserted, namely :—  
"48-A. **Sale of permitted food colours :**

- (i) No person shall import or sell coal tar dyes, or their mixtures or any preparation of such colours for use in or food, except under a licence.

(ii) No person shall sell a permitted coal tar dye for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following additional particulars :

(a) the words "Food Colours."

(b) the common name of the dyestuff.

(iii) No person shall sell a mixture of permitted coal tar dyes for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following additional particulars :

(a) the words. "Food Colour Mixture,"

(b) the common name of the dyestuff contained in the mixture.

(iv) No person shall sell a preparation of permitted coal tar dyes for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following additional particulars :

(a) the words "Food Colour Preparation,"

(b) the name of the various ingredients used in the preparation."

#### Rule 49(5)

19. The following proviso shall be added to sub-rule (5) of rule 49, namely :—

"Provided that nothing contained in clause (iii) shall apply in respect of sugar and confectionery industry."

#### Rule 50 (i) (g) (k) (6) (12)

20. In rule 50—

(i) in sub-rule (1) item (g) relating to "waste ghee" shall be omitted.

(ii) in item (k) of sub-rule (1) for the words and brackets" (except the food products covered under Fruit Products Order)" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"except vegetable oil products or vanaspati manufactured stocked, sold or distributed by factories licensed for the purpose."

(iii) Sub-rule (6) shall be omitted.

(iv) in sub-rule (12) after the word "manufacturer" the words and brackets" (including ghani operator)" shall be inserted.

#### Appendix A Form I

21. In Form I in Appendix A, for "Magistrate"—Magistrate 1st Class/Presidency Magistrate" shall be substituted.

#### Appendix A Form VII

22. In para. 2 in Form VII in Appendix A, the word "registered" shall be omitted.

24. In Appendix B. for items A.03 01, A.04, A.08.03, A.11.02, A 11 10 and A.12. the following shall be respectively substituted

#### A. 03. 01

"A.03.01. **Arrow Root** means the separated and purified starch from the rhizomes of the plants known as *Maranta arundinacea* or from *Curcuma angustifolia*."

#### A. 04 (Heeng)

"A.04. **Asafoetida or Hing** means the Oleo-gum-resin obtained from the rhizome and root of *Ferula alliacea*, *Ferula rubricaulis* and other species of *Ferula*. It shall contain no sand, gravel, or other foreign resin. The ash shall not exceed 15 per cent of its weight ; and the alcoholic extract (with 90 per cent alcohol) shall be not less than 25 per cent.

**Compounded Asafoetida Bandani Hing** is composed of one or more varieties of Asafoetida (Irani and/or Pathani Hing) gum arabic and wheat flour. It shall not contain sand, gravel or other foreign mineral matter, colophony resin, galbanum resin, ammoniacum resin or any other foreign resin. The ash content shall not exceed 10 per cent of its weight and the alcoholic extract (with 90 per cent alcohol) shall not be less than 10 per cent. Use of coal tar dyes or mineral pigment is prohibited."

#### A. 08. 3 Coffee

"A 08. 03. **Coffee Chicory** mixture or Coffee mixed with chicory or Coffee and chicory shall be pure ground coffee mixed with roasted and ground chicory and shall be in sound, dry and dust free condition with no rancid or abnoxious flavour.

Any tin or other receptacle containing a mixture of coffee and chicory shall not bear any misleading expression.

The expression "French Coffee may be used if followed by the words "mixed with chicory" or "blended with chicory."

#### A. 11. 02 Milk

"A. 11. 02. **Skimmed Milk** either fresh or reconstituted means milk from which all or most of the milk fat has been removed by mechanical or any other process and includes "separated milk" or 'machine-skimmed milk.' The milk solids other than milk fat shall be not less than 8.5 per cent."

#### A.11.10 (Cream)

"A.11 10. **Cream** means that portion of milk rich in milk fat which has risen to the surface of milk rich in milk fat which has risen to the surface of milk on standing and has been removed or which has been separated from milk by Centrifugal force. It shall contain not less than 23 per cent of milk fat and shall not contain any added substance. The fat separated from cream shall conform to the specification prescribed for ghee."

#### A. 12. (Margarine)

"A. 12. **Margarine** means any article of food which resembles butter in consistency, appearance and moisture content. It shall contain at



least 80 per cent. of vegetable oils, or of a mixture of vegetable oils with hydrogenated vegetable oils, and not more than 16 per cent moisture. It shall contain not less than 5 per cent of its weight of til oil."

**A. 14. (Tea)**

25. In Appendix B, in item A. 14, for the words "from the leaves and buds of plants" the words "from the leaves, buds and tender stems of plants" shall be substituted.

## **FOR TRADERS**

**If wealth is lost, nothing is lost ;**

**If health is lost, half is lost ;**

**But if character is lost, all is lost.**

# APPENDIX E

## NOTIFICATIONS BY DELHI STATE

(Published in Delhi Gazette Part V dated 12.7.1956)

### A—Local Areas under sec. 2 (1) (vii)

- (1) New Delhi Municipal Area.
- (2) Delhi Municipal Area.
- (3) South Delhi Municipal Area.
- (4) West Delhi Municipal Area.
- (5) Notified Area, Civil Station.
- (6) Notified Area, Najafgarh.
- (7) Notified Area, Mehrauli.
- (8) Notified Area, Narela.
- (9) Shahdara Municipal Area.
- (10) Delhi Cantonment Area.
- (11) District Board Area, Delhi (excluding Najafgarh Health Unit Area).
- (12) Najafgarh Health Unit Area.

### B—2 Public Analysts under section 8

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Dr. R.N. Sinha, Assistant<br>Director of Health<br>Services Delhi State,<br>Delhi.              | For New Delhi Municipal Area.<br>  Notified Area Civil Station.<br>  South Delhi Municipal Area.<br>  Notified Area, Najafgarh.<br>  Notified Area, Mehrauli.<br>  Notified Area, Narela.<br>  Shahdara Municipal Area.<br>  Delhi Cantonment Area.<br>  District Board Area.<br>  Najafgarh Health Unit Area.<br>  West Delhi Municipal Area. |
| (2) Dr. E. D. Widge Assistant<br>Medical Officer of<br>Health, Delhi Municipal<br>Committee, Delhi. | For Delhi Municipal Area.  |

### C—55 Food Inspectors under sec. 9

#### For New Delhi Municipal Area

- (1) Dr. W.C. Mathur, Medical Officer of Health, N.D.M.C. New Delhi
- (2) Dr. J.R. Bhatia, Asstt. Medical Officer of Health, N.D.M.C. New Delhi.
- (3) Dr. V.P. Malhotra, Asstt. Medical Officer of Health; N.D.M.C. New Delhi.
- (4) Dr. Ishwar Dass, Licentiate.

- (5) Shri Partap Singh, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- (6) Shri Tirlok Nath, Sanitary Inspector.
- (7) Shri Anant Ram Sharma, Sanitary Inspector.
- (8) Shri Rajinder Kumar Basaria, Sanitary Inspector.
- (9) Shri Ram Krishan Bhonot, Sanitary Inspector.
- (10) Shri Bhagwan Singh, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Delhi Municipal Area.**

- (1) Dr. M L. Passi, Medical Officer of Health, D.M.C., Delhi.
- (2) Dr. G S. Bhatia, Asstt. Medical Officer of Health, D.M.C. Delhi.
- (3) Shri Amrit Singh, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- (4) Shri Faqir Chand, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- (5) Shri Shanti Nath, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- (6) Shri H.K. Bhanoti, Sanitary Inspector.
- (7) Shri Ram Gopal, Sanitary Inspector.
- (8) Shri Nand Ram, Sanitary Inspector.
- (9) Shri Raghubir Singh, Sanitary Inspector
- (10) Shri H. R. Sood, Sanitary Inspector.
- (11) Shri Sunder Das, Sanitary Inspector.
- (12) Shri Dina Nath, Sanitary Inspector.
- (13) Shri Lekh Raj Bhatt, Sanitary Inspector.
- (14) Shri R. L. Kapur, Sanitary Inspector.
- (15) Shri Charan Singh, Sanitary Inspector.
- (16) Shri Gobind Parkash Baweja, Sanitary Inspector.
- (17) Shri Om Parkash Malhotra, Sanitary Inspector.
- (18) Shri Sukbashi Lal, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For South Delhi Municipal Area.**

- (1) Dr. S. C. Chopra, Medical Officer of Health South D.M.C., New Delhi.
- (2) Shri Rattan Singh, Chief Sanitary Inspector, S.D.M.C. New Delhi.
- (3) Shri P.C. Goel, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Notified Area Civil Station**

- (1) Dr. B. D. Sharma, Medical Officer of Health, Notified Area Committee, Civil Station, Delhi.
- (2) Shri D. D. Gaur, Chief Sanitary Inspector, N.A.C., Delhi.
- (3) Shri Sher Singh, S. V. & Malaria Inspector, N.A.C., Delhi.
- (4) Shri Phuman Ram, Sanitary Inspector, N.A.C., Delhi.

#### **For West Delhi Municipal Area**

- (1) Dr. Mohinder Dutt, Asstt. Medical Officer of Health, W.D.M.C., Delhi.
- (2) Sh. Jaswant Lal, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Shahdara Municipal Area**

- (1) Dr. Jagdish Chander Narang, Medical Officer of Health, Shahdara Municipal Committee.
- (2) Shri Amrit Ram, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Dist. Board Area (excluding Najafgarh Health Unit Area)**

- (1) Dr. R.D. Goyle, Superintendent Health Operations, Rural Area.
- (2) Shri Jagdish Ram Sanitary Inspector.



- (3) Shri Krishan Lal, Sanitary Inspector.
- (4) Shri U. C. Chopra, Sanitary Inspector.
- (5) Shri Umrao Singh, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Najafgarh Health Unit Area**

- (1) Dr. M.L. Dang., Medical of Health, Najafgarh Health Unit.
- (2) Shri Shangara Singh, Sanitary Inspector.
- (3) Shri Johri Mal, Sanitary Inspector.
- (4) Mr. Makhan Lal, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Delhi Cantonment Area**

- (1) Shri P.N. Gupta, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Notified Area Najafgarh**

- (1) Dr. M.L. Dang, Medical Officer of Health, Najafgarh Health Unit.
- (2) Shri Narain Dass, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Notified Area Mehrauli**

- (1) Dr. R. D. Goyle, Supdt., Health Operations, Rural Area.
- (2) Shri Kishan Lal, Sanitary Inspector.

#### **For Notified Area, Narela**

- (1) Dr. R. D. Goyle, Supdt., Health Operations, Rural Area.
- (2) Shri Jagdish Ram, Sanitary Inspector.

### **D—Reporting of report food poison cases Under Section 15**

#### **Schedule**

Name of the Local Area	Officer to whom Food Poisoning cases are to be reported
1	2
1. New Delhi Municipal Area	The Medical Officer of Health, New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.
2. Delhi Municipal Area	The Medical Officer of Health, Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi
3. Notified Area, Civil Station.	The Medical Officer of Health, Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, Delhi.
4. South Delhi Municipal Area.	The Medical Officer of Health, South Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.
5. West Delhi Municipal Area.	The Assistant Medical Officer of Health West Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi.
6. Shahdara Municipal Area	The Medical Officer of Health, Shahdara Municipal Committee, Shahdara-Delhi.
7. Distt. Board Area (excluding Najafgarh Health Unit Area).	The Superintendent, Health Operations, Rural Areas, Delhi State, Delhi.
8. Najafgarh Health Unit Area	The Medical Officer of Health, Najafgarh Health Unit, Najafgarh.

Name of the Local area	Officer to whom Food Poisoning cases are to be reported
1	2
9. Delhi Cantonment Area	The Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt.
10. Notified Area Najafgarh	The Medical Officer of Health, Najafgarh Health Unit, Najafgarh.
11. Notified Area, Mehrauli.	The Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Mehrauli.
12. Notified Area Narela.	The Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Narela.

## FIVE PRINCIPLES

*For improving*

**Health of present and coming generation**

1. Stop watered-milk adulteration.
2. Strong cases only for prosecutions.
3. Food Law be paid priority attention.
4. Food Inspectors need closer supervision.
5. Exemplary punishments for food corruption.

## APPENDIX F

### How to test milk

The Central Government has fixed certain standards for milk - It varies from place to place, depending on climatic condition and nature of diet of Cow or Buffalo

For Delhi the following standards are prescribed as follows :

**Cow Milk**—Fat should not be less than 3.5%

Total solids in milk without fat should not be less than 8.5%.

**Buffalo Milk**—Fat should not be less than 6.0%

Total solids not fat (N.F.S.) should not be less than 9.0%.

In order to estimate the percentage of fat in milk, the following procedure is generally adopted :—

Take a clean garber tube (a special type of tube) and add in it 10 c.c. of Sulphuric acid (S. G. 1840). After that 11 c.c. of milk, which is to be tested, is poured in that tube taking care that acid and milk are not mixed before hand. Then add to it 1 c.c. of Amyl alcohol. Cork the garber tube properly and shake vigorously, and note that the tube has become somewhat heated and then place the tube in the Centrifugal machine. After circling the handle for about 5 minutes take the tube out and note the upper level of the fat. Count the reading at this level.

Suppose the reading is 5.6 then the percentage of fat of the milk will be 5.6%.

The accuracy of the fat percentage depends on accurate pipette as well as thorough stirring of milk before the experiment as well as mixing alcohol acid, milk and Amyl Alcohol.

Now the second step is to determine Non-fatty-solids in milk—This is commonly known as N. F. S.

It can be determined in two ways, namely :—

- (1) By Lactometer process.
- (2) By dehydration process.

The first process can easily be done by an ordinary person.

It requires the following apparatus :

- (1) Accurate Lactometer.
- (2) Thermometer (Centigrade or Fahrenheit)
- (3) A cylinder in which sufficient milk can contain and where the lactometer can move freely without touching its sides.

In order to find out the lactometer reading of the milk pour sufficient quantity of milk in the cylinder. The temperature of the milk should be 60°F or 15.5°C. Place the lactometer in the milk and take the reading where the lactometer freely moves and just touches the milk.



Now take a concrete example :

Suppose fat percentage of milk is 5.6%

Lactometer reading at 60°F (15.5°C).....is 32.0 (1.032)

Then S.N.F. of the milk is therefore :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{32}{4} + \frac{5.6}{5} + 0.14 \\
 &= 8 + 1.12 + 0.14 \\
 &= 9.26\%
 \end{aligned}$$

The second process namely determination of S.N.F. by the dehydration process can not be easily done by an ordinary person particularly a man who has got no training in this particular time and therefore need not be described in this book.

### How to test butter.

**Moisture.** Take a completely dried beaker. Weigh the beaker in the Analytical balance. Add to it 10 grams of butter. Place the beaker in an electric oven whose temperature is kept constant at 100°C for three hours or place the same on the steam, both for about 24 hours. Remove the beaker in a dessicator. You find the contents in the beaker slightly reddish. Weigh the beaker after cooling in the dessicator. Mark the difference in weight. Now percentage of moisture in the butter can be determined by multiplying the contents of beaker by 10. It should never be more than 16.0%.

**Fat.** After removing the moisture, the contents in the beaker are washed by Sulphuric Ether 3 or 4 times by taking 25 c.c. of Ether each time. You will find some residue in the beaker. This residue is dried by placing the beaker on the steam bath. Weigh the beaker again. Difference in weight is the fat derived from 10 grams of butter. So if it is multiplied by 10 times percentage of butter fat can be ascertained. It should never be less than 80.0%.

Collect the washings in a small flask. This small flask is also placed on the water bath slowly. You will find after some time Aether has gone away and there remains only Ghee derived from butter. Now by means of B R, machine, ghee thus derived from butter, can be tested whether it is really of good or bad type.

## ENEMY NO. 1 OF FOOD LAW

NEPOTISM, FAVOURITISM

BRIBERY & CORRUPTION



## APPENDIX G

### Articles Commonly used in Adulteration of main foods

**Milk** is adulterated with

- (1) Water
- (2) edible oils—e.g. *Dalda*. to increase *fat* percentage.
- (3) *Starch* such as singara-ka-Atta etc. to increase the N. F. S.
- (4) *Sugar*—Such as cheap gur etc. to increase the N.F.S.
- (5) Boric acid.

**Butter** is adulterated with

- (1) *Edible oil* such as vanaspati oil, coconut oil etc.
- (2) *Moisture*.

**Ghee** is adulterated with.

- (1) *Edible oil*—Such as vanaspati, oil, coco nut oil etc.
- (2) *Refined oil*
- (3) *Lard and Tallow*.

**Khoa** is adulterated with.

- (1) *Edible oil* such as vanaspati oil, coco nut oil, Refined oil, etc.
- (2) *Starch* such as singara-ka-atta.
- (3) *Skimmed Khoa*.

**Cheese** is adulterated with.

- (1) *Starch*.
- (2) *Skimmed cheese*.

**Mustard Oil** is adulterated with.

- (1) Sesame oil—ground-nut oil.
- (2) *Argemone Seed* oil (Poison)

**Spices** is adulterated with

- (2) *Rice husks*, wheat husks, etc.
- (3) *Coloured powdered stones*.

**Sugar Coated Gram**—is adulterated with.

- (1) *Powdered soap stones*.

ALWAYS REMEMBER  
**HEALTH IS WEALTH**  
AVOID  
**CHEAP ADULTERATED FOODS**  
ALWAYS USE  
**MORE MILK WITHOUT WATER**





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